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Arab news

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VOL. VII NO. 202 FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1982 SHABAN 26, 1402 A.H. TWELVE PAGES

TODAY IN Arab news

Famous carver visiting
"I hope to do some work here," says Batista, a renowned Brazilian carver, currently visiting the Kingdom at the invitation of the government.—Page 2

Arab League plea
The Arab League has appealed to the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Nations to stop the massacre in Lebanon by the Israeli invading force.—Page 3

Soweto buses stoned
Soweto, Johannesburg's black satellite city, commemorates the 1976 bloody riots, and buses returning to Soweto with workers are pelted with stones.—Page 4

World Cup shocks
The tale of surprises continues in the World Cup Soccer with underdogs Kuwait sharing points with Czechoslovakia in a 1-1 draw and Honduras grabbing a point from Spain also with 1-1 result.—Page 5

Islam in perspective
This week's column answers questions on the system of arranged marriage and dowry.—Page 7

High-speed trains
France overhauls its already modern system to woo passengers away from airlines and cars.—Page 8

Science study in U.S.
There is a critical shortage of qualified science and mathematics teachers in the United States, with three successive nationwide assessments showing a decline in science.—Page 9

U.S.-EEC row
On the brink of trade war over steel, Western Europe and the United States are apparently rushing headlong into a similar dispute over cash subsidies the European Economic Community hands out to sell off its surplus food output.—Page 10

Reagan raps Soviets
In a speech before a special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament, U.S. President Ronald Reagan accuses Soviet leaders of committing a "record of tyranny" through global aggression and trying to manipulate the peace movement in the West.—Page 12

Khalaf rules out surrender by PLO

BEIRUT, June 17 (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organization Security Chief Salah Khalaf, better known as Abu Iyad, has denied as nonsense a Lebanese state television report that the PLO had informed the government it is prepared to discuss laying down arms in west Beirut in exchange for U.S. recognition.

The report also said the PLO wanted safe conduct for its leaders out of the city and a role in future peace talks with Israel.

Abu Iyad said, "This is nonsense. Under no circumstances will the PLO be ready to lay down its arms." PLO spokesman Mahmoud Labadi also said the PLO would never surrender and described the television report as a "distorted version" of what El-Hassan, a PLO leader had said.

El-Hassan himself told reporters, "surrender of the PLO is out of the question. If the Israelis want to enter Beirut, they will have to pay a high price." But he reiterated that the PLO "is ready to open a direct dialogue with the United States. To speak is a step. If the Americans make a step to us, everything can be discussed."

The United States has consistently rejected the PLO's long-standing demand for direct talks, saying the PLO would first have to declare its formal acceptance of Israel's right to exist. El-Hassan made the statement as he emerged with Arafat from the meeting with Lebanese Premier Shafiq Wazzan in the prime minister's office.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa issued a statement late Wednesday directly quoting Abu Iyad. The PLO security chief declared: "We refuse any negotiations or contacts with the United States while the Israeli occupation forces, which are supported by America, are still in Arab lands."

Abu Iyad added that the PLO had "no contacts of any sort, directly or indirectly" with U.S. presidential adviser Philip Habib, who arrived here Monday and has had daily meetings with Lebanon's rival political factions.

Habib brought Sarkis Israel's conditions for withdrawing its troops from Lebanon. These reportedly included a 40-km demilitarized zone north of the Israeli-Lebanese truce lines withdrawal of Syrian forces from the country, dismantling of the PLO commandos and a Lebanese commitment to sign a Camp-David-style peace treaty with Israel. PLO spokesman Labadi described these conditions as "totally unacceptable" to the PLO.

King Fahd receives condolences

JEDDAH, June 17 (SPA) — King Fahd Thursday received more world leaders who offered condolences on the death of his brother, King Khalid.

Among the first to be received here by King Fahd were West German President Dr. Karl Carstens, the Australian defense minister, Maltese President Agatha Barbara and Denmark's Prince Henrik, the husband of Queen Margrethe.

He also received Thursday the Governor-General of Canada Edward Schreyer who offered the Canadian government's and people's condolences to the new Saudi monarch.

He will be leaving here Friday for Makkah to perform minor pilgrimage (Umra). During his stay in Makkah, he will also receive citizens in the Holy City.

King Fahd Thursday announced a donation of \$1 million to UNICEF to provide relief aid to children affected by the Israeli attacks on Lebanon. He issued a royal order for the amount to be delivered immediately to the organization.

Prince Talal bin Abdulaziz, the special envoy of UNICEF and president of AGFUND, had received an appeal for the donation.

Foreign Minister Prince-Saud Al-Faisal said Thursday he had explained to U.S. Vice-President George Bush at a meeting Wednesday that the Kingdom hoped international efforts would succeed in checking the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In a statement to SPA, Prince Saud said: "It has been clearly explained to the American vice-president that if these efforts fail to bear fruit, the Arab states will undoubtedly shoulder their responsibilities in this connection." He added: "We are in touch with our brothers in Lebanon of follow-up developments of the situation."

Artillery battles flare up Israel tightens vise on Beirut

BEIRUT, June 17 (R) — Israeli invasion forces tightened the screw on Beirut Thursday, shelling the southern outskirts and starting a big fire at a Palestinian camp.

The area came under attack as Lebanese politicians made fresh attempts to convince nationalist leader Walid Jumblatt to join a "national salvation board" proposed by President Elias Sarkis. State-run Beirut radio said that artillery battles broke out before dawn with the Israelis, from positions in the hills to the south, shelling the camp of Bourj Al-

Brajneh, a shanty-town once teeming with Palestinians and followers of the Amal. The Palestinians and their Lebanese nationalist allies returned the fire, it added.

Security sources said Israeli gunboats later joined in the bombardment of the southern suburbs, site of three Palestinian refugee camps and a hub of Palestinian and nationalist political activity. They added that two Boeing 720 aircraft of Lebanon's Middle East Airlines (MEA) had been hit at the airport and that a big fire had started at Bourj

Al-Brajneh.

Israeli leaders have repeatedly said they do not intend to try to capture Beirut but Lebanese officials said they were skeptical of such promises. The officials said the Israelis had arrived in Baahda, just outside Beirut and where the presidential palace is located, a few hours after they received assurances that the invasion troops would not enter the town.

Western diplomats said any Israeli attempt to storm the capital would entail heavy street fighting with high civilian casualties and damage, as had happened in the southern ports of Tyre and Sidon. The diplomats said the Israelis might try to take over the Palestinian camps on the southern outskirts, however, and argue that these did not form part of the city proper.



DESOLATION: A woman and her son walk past a building hit by Israeli shelling in Aleij, the desolate mountain town of Lebanon.

The Lebanese government's efforts to forestall a bloodbath in Beirut have focused on setting up the inter-factional national salvation board to help the authorities. The seven-man board, first announced Monday, has not yet met because of objections to its composition from some members.

Jumblatt, leader of the National Movement which is allied with the PLO, at first objected that the board was weighted in favor of rightists. Lebanese sources said however that Jumblatt was now willing to take part in the board if he had written approval from PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and a broad spread of Lebanese politicians, as well as U.S. guarantees of eventual Israeli withdrawal.

The guarantees would come from U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib, now in Beirut and at the center of the efforts to defuse the crisis. Habib held further talks Thursday with President Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan as Lebanese and U.S. officials set off for Jumblatt's mountain residence behind Israeli lines to try to talk him into joining the salvation board.

Western diplomats said it was hoped that if the board could be put together, it would decide to deploy the Lebanese army in west Beirut, now controlled by Syrian peacekeeping troops, Palestinian commandos and Lebanese nationalist militia units.

Israeli court jails Abu Eian for life

TEL AVIV, June 17 (AP) — Ziad Abu Eian, a Palestinian extradited from the United States to face violence charges, was found guilty Thursday and sentenced to life in prison. His attorney said he will appeal against the verdict within 45 days.

The Abu Eian trial had been closely followed by international legal figures because the West Bank resident had fought extradition to Israel, saying he would not receive a fair trial. No foreign legal observers were in the court for the sentencing, but several followed the early evidence-giving stages of the trial.

Abu Eian was convicted of planning a bomb in a crowded market in Tiberias May 14, 1979, killing two Israeli teenagers and wounding 36 other persons.

Israel said he fled to the United States to escape capture. Abu Eian denied being involved.

A district court judge found him guilty of murder and attempted murder and said defense witnesses who tried to establish an alibi for Abu Eian had told lies.

In a brief but impassioned statement to court, the 23-year-old defendant said he resisted extradition "not because I was scared but because I was afraid of not having a fair trial. And now you have proved that one of the strategies of the Israelis is to punish Palestinians everywhere."

It was not clear whether he was referring to Israel's invasion of Lebanon, designed to destroy the Palestinian commandos presence in that country. Abu Eian's extradition was signed by then Deputy Secretary of State William Clark after a two-year legal battle.

Several American observers and civil libertarians, including former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, attended the opening stages of the trial.

During the hour-long summing-up, Abu Eian seemed to grow listless and increasingly resigned as his interpreter translated the court's relentless judgement against him. He stirred only to make a final statement and to wave at his lawyer and brother. He was then led away by police.

Defense attorney Faud Shihaida told the Associated Press after the sentencing that he had "hoped the court would make a different analysis of the evidence" but added that he was not surprised by the life sentence. "Once the court found him guilty, it was inevitable since there were no mitigating circumstances."

Britain left holding POWs

LONDON, June 17 (Agencies) — Argentina, which has still not officially acknowledged that its troops surrendered in the Falkland Islands last Monday, is refusing to allow its prisoners of war to be sent home in British ships, officials said Thursday.

The Foreign Office said Argentina told Britain Thursday it was unwilling to receive its prisoners of war directly through Argentine ports. A spokesman said the message, conveyed to London through the Brazilian government, was causing concern.

It would inevitably mean delay in repatriating the thousands of Argentine troops taken prisoner when Britain recaptured Port Stanley, the Falklands capital, after a 10-week military campaign that cost the lives of about 1,000 combatants.

Britain wants to repatriate the prisoners aboard British ships and through Argentine ports. The spokesman said Britain still had not had authoritative confirmation from Argentina that hostilities were at an end. Britain has been pressing for such an assurance through the Swiss and Brazilian governments, looking after British interests in Argentina and Argentine interests in Britain since diplomatic relations were severed at the start of the conflict.

(Continued on page 2)

Israelis play 'the Mongols'

PARIS, June 17 (AFP) — Reserve Gen. Matti Peled told the leftist daily newspaper Liberation Thursday that the Israelis have become the "Mongols of the Middle East, sowing destruction and misery."

Asked what he thought about "the methods used by the Israeli army against Lebanese and Palestinian civilians," Gen. Peled replied: "In 1967 in the Sinai, our troops fighting the 80,000-strong Egyptian army were fewer than our troops in Lebanon today." "The operation could not be carried out without terrible damage and errors. We have become the Mongols of the Middle East, sowing destruction and misery."

He added: "Israel, and each individual, is split in two. One part is proud of the army's exploits and the other is asking questions about the political and moral motives of the new war. A deep moral crisis will shake the country once the fighting has stopped."

Rome PLO official killed in car bomb blast

ROME, June 17 (AP) — A terrorist bomb blast killed the deputy director of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Rome office Thursday, and a Lebanese student was shot and killed in another attack, police reported.

The PLO office, in a statement, accused "Israeli terrorist squads" of carrying out the killings. A man claiming to represent the "Jewish armed resistance" of the Jewish Defense League called the New York headquarters of the Associated Press and said his organization was responsible for the assassination of the two Arabs.

The PLO official, Kameel Hussein, 33, of Amman, Jordan, was killed instantly when a time bomb connected to the ignition system of his Fiat exploded after he drove about 20 meters from a public garage near via Appia Nuova.

The Lebanese, identified as Aziz Mattar, a medical student, was shot and killed by at least three men who ambushed him as he was returning home in the Monte Sacro section late Wednesday night.

Investigators at the scene of the bombing said Anna Maria Carelli, 36, who was in the area, was injured by fragments of the shattered body of the car. She was reported in a stable condition. Police said there was no immediate indication that the two attacks were linked. But the PLO office said the attacks were carried out by "Israeli terrorist squads who have free hand in Rome and are supported by the Israeli Embassy" in Rome.

Yahir Recanat, the press officer of the Israeli Embassy, declined to comment on the PLO charge. The man who called the AP in New York did not give his name. He read a statement saying the assassinations were intended to coincide with the Israeli invasion

of Lebanon. He ended his statement with the words: "Never again."

The Jewish armed resistance is believed to be a militant splinter group of the Jewish Defense League. Police bomb experts said they believe the bomb was planted overnight at a public garage. One police official said the bomb, "an extremely powerful device, could have killed everybody in the area."

Investigators said they found in the car's glove compartment a registered pistol and a PLO identification card belonging to Hussein. The Italian news agency ANSA quoted police sources as saying Hussein was at the scene of Mattar's killing on Wednesday night, giving police information about the Lebanese student.

Hussein was married to Monica Paulus, a West German citizen. They had a three year-old boy.

Democrats ask Donovan to quit

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AFP) — U.S. Labor Secretary Donald Donovan, under investigation for his alleged links with the Mafia, faced increased pressure from Democratic senators to resign and the Washington Post said he had no business in the cabinet.

Democratic senators, in a letter to President Ronald Reagan Tuesday, suggested, Donovan step down pending the outcome of a Senate and federal probe into his past dealings as a New Jersey construction company executive.

The letter came in the wake of a recent disclosure by Republican Senator Orrin Hatch, head of the Senate investigating committees, that the White House had documents linking Donovan to the Mafia but did not transmit the papers to the Senate confirmation hearings. The memo said Donovan had "close personal and business relations with La Cosa Nostra figures."

Sen. Hatch, who has nevertheless refrained from any judgment on Donovan's guilt or innocence, said the chances appeared high for his departure.

In-home breast cancer test kit to hit drugstores by year-end

By Allen Parachini
LOS ANGELES, (LAT) — A simple, painless, in-home breast-cancer test kit — two cotton pads faced with aluminum foil that a woman stuffs under her brassiere once a month for 15 minutes — is nearing tests that could lead to its sale in drugstores by the end of the year.

If the kit works as well as its proponents say it does, it may turn out — according to the Beverly Hills doctor who is medical director of the company developing it — to be a cancer-detection method as important to women as the familiar pap smear. The retail cost: about \$100 a year.

If the kit's accuracy is as great as its proponents claim, women using it would be able to detect the first signs of breast tumors — or other growth, malignant or not — five times smaller than can be felt by the fingertips in conventional breast self-examination. But as is so often true of what appears to be new, promising developments in medicine, there is a catch to this one. Many cancer experts say that they do not believe the results claimed for the test kit.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration says it rejected the preliminary marketing application for the device — twice — because research data accompanying it

were inadequate. Both the FDA and BCSI Laboratories, developer of the kit, say a third application is in the works, one that apparently will be strong enough to undergo full-scale FDA marketing evaluation.

The New Jersey-based BCSI (for Breast Cancer Screening Indicator) is 60 percent owned by Faberge Inc., the giant cosmetics company. Faberge's medical director is Beverly Hills cardiologist Dr. Harold Karpman. What is involved is the newest frontier of a very new science: thermography, or the use of heat-sensing techniques to detect and evaluate a wide variety of medical disorders. Hailed as a stunning breakthrough when it first came into its own a decade ago, thermography slipped into disfavor later in the 1970s, largely because its promise and capabilities had been oversold.

Now, thermography is enjoying a renaissance in which practitioners have been careful not to overstate the potential of their specialty. Thermography capitalizes on the fact that many cancerous tumors generate subtle amounts of heat. Detected and analyzed skillfully enough, the heat readings can convey significant information on the type and size of a cancerous growth — or other

conditions.

Until now, contemporary thermography has relied largely on high-tech, sophisticated electronic equipment. That is where the new breast cancer kit starts to become unique.

First developed by BCSI Laboratories in 1979 — before the Faberge takeover — the screening kit relies on a patented sensing material that changes color, from pale blue to pale red, according to the temperature of the skin with which it is in contact.

The kit consists of two cotton pads, each one faced with three aluminum-foil panels impregnated with 54 rows of small dots filled with the heat-sensing material. The material can record temperatures ranging from 90.5 degrees — the normal reading for the skin of a woman's breasts — to 99 degrees, a level that could indicate a significant problem.

The user puts the two pads in a refrigerator to make certain the heat-sensing material is cold enough to begin an accurate reading. She removes them from the refrigerator and puts the pads inside her bra, with the aluminum foil touching the skin. Women who have used the kit say the thick cotton padding dissipates the cold and eliminates discomfort of cold temperatures

on the nipples and breasts.

After 15 minutes, the woman removes the pads and examines the dot patterns. She records the number of dots that have turned color — one row on each of the three panels will turn red even if no abnormality is detected. Using tables supplied with the kit, the woman can compute the skin temperature the kit has measured and keep a monthly record of the readings.

If the temperature reading is high enough, the woman is instructed to see her physician for evaluation. If she suspects the reading is erroneous, the woman can repeat the test the following day with another pair of pads.

Each kit is designed for one use only, and — if the FDA permits the device to be marketed — probably will retail for about \$10. Because normal breasts continually change temperature anyway, instructions with the kit probably would caution users to do the evaluation on the same day of every month — the first day of the period for a woman who is menstruating and the first day of each month after menopause.

A positive temperature reading would not necessarily mean cancer was present. A completely benign cyst, for example, could cause the kit to indicate abnormally high

temperatures, and developers of the device say, the kit might not detect some slow-growing cancers at all, since many tumors that develop slowly do not cause abnormal heat emissions.

The kit has detected, according to Karpman, who is a director of BCSI tumors as small as 2 millimeters across — a size only one-fifth that of the 1-centimeter measurement that most women can feel when they examine their own breasts with the fingertips.

Although initial tests of the kit had been discussed at two scientific meetings in the United States last year, it was not until this week that a flurry of publicity in medical publications called widespread public and professional attention to it. Involved were articles reporting on a presentation by Karpman at a recent thermography symposium in England. The stories appeared in *The Medical Tribune*, a trade newspaper and in a medical news section of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Significantly, the AMA journal publication was a news account of the meeting in England written by a lay science writer, not a formal report of research findings by Karpman or anyone else associated with the test kit.

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World famous carver studies local scenery

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, June 17 — The famous Brazilian artist and wood carver Eugenio Carlos Barbosa, popularly known as Batista, is in the Kingdom again after nearly one and a half years. This time he has come at the invitation of the Saudi Arabian government under a cultural exchange program between the two countries.

His last visit to the Kingdom was sponsored by Muhammad Saeed Farsi, Mayor of Jeddah, who is a great admirer and collector of his works. He had then visited many old buildings which bear wooden carvings.

Batista, in his early fifties, accompanied by his painter wife, Senhora Barbosa, professionally known as Mady, told Arab News Wednesday, "I hope to do something concrete in the Kingdom this time." During the last visit Mayor Farsi had discussed with him works for the beautification of Jeddah, but nothing has materialized so far. He says he is hopeful of getting some work done this time.

Saudi Arabia's Petroleum Minister Zaki Yamani, during his recent visit to Brazil had also invited him to the Kingdom. He will be the

minister's guest in Riyadh.

Batista works exclusively in wood, usually cedar or mahogany. He is renowned for his many wood works that decorate distinguished buildings in various parts of the world. Many of his carved reliefs are used on doorways or fixed as wall decorations. He also creates four, six or sometimes eight panel standing reliefs.

His works range from chairs to huge panels like the one at Rio de Janeiro's international airport, which measures eight by three-and-a-half meters. It describes the history of Brazil from its discovery to the present day including the famous Rio Carnival. "I hope to do some such work at world famous airports and hotels here," says Batista.

He had presented a hand made wood carving, showing Brazilian figures with the Saudi Arabian symbol of a palm tree and swords, to Prince Talal through a common friend.

The theme of his carvings is mainly the Amazonian scenes with jungles, palm trees, tropical fruits, flowers, nature, tigers, wild dogs, swans, deer, coconuts; all carved into massive wood from the Amazon jungles. Some of the carvings he has brought with him to the Kingdom weigh more than 200 pounds



ADMIRER: Batista demonstrates one of his works before the admiring Mayor Farsi.

each. The front side, in one of his works, gives subject in vivid colors with the back side depicting coffee plants in the natural colors.

Noted art critic and author of 20th Century British Nave & Primitive Artists, Sheldon Williams says: "Batista, besides being an accomplished carver, is also a tireless promoter. Nothing is spared to bring his panels and Mady's his wife paintings before an entire world with showings organized in a dozen different countries brought to the attention of all likely to enjoy what they have created as well as awakening appreciation of Royalty, Arab dignitaries Europe's nobility and international millionaires."

"Some of my exclusive work is in the private collection of Baron Von Thyssen in Lugano (Switzerland), one of the famous collectors of such works in the world," says Batista.

Williams further identifies the Brazilian artist by saying "this tireless pursuit of world acceptance distinguishes him from Mady. If Batista lays aside carving to concentrate on the next step up the ladder of acclaim, Mady — except in her capacity as aide and helpmate — devotes all energies to painting. In double-barrance, they are the two sides of a single coin."

Mady, a primitivist, agrees with Batista in the selection of Amazon objects as the main theme and style of her work. Most of her paintings are rich with the flora and fauna of her native region and some tell the myths and legends of the jungle.

Some of their recent exhibitions were held in London, Houston, Miami, Tahiti, Hamburg, Paris, Brasilia, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Bonn, Washington and Hannover. In Washington, he had presented massive door panels to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, says Batista.



JUNGLE SCENES: The theme of his carvings in the Amazon jungle.

From page one

Thousands of Argentine prisoners, many of them said by the authorities to be in poor physical condition and at risk of death, have already embarked on ships moored off the Falklands.

If Britain cannot send them back to Argentina it could take them to the Uruguayan capital, Montevideo — a route already used for 1,400 other Argentine prisoners captured previously — government sources said.

Failing that, the International Red Cross would have to be called in, the Foreign Office spokesman said. Under the Geneva convention, Britain is obliged to return prisoners of war at the end of hostilities.

In Buenos Aires, Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri struggled to hang on to his six-month-old presidency Thursday as public outrage over the British victory in the Falkland Islands

fueled the clamor for a return to democracy. The 55-year-old army commander spent four hours late Wednesday night closeted with the nation's top generals. Similar meetings took place at the navy and air force headquarters.

Galtieri has not been seen in public since British troops defeated their Argentine counterparts Monday. He canceled a scheduled public appearance Tuesday after about 5,000 Argentines rioted outside the presidential palace. Scrambling to stem the outcry, the government hastily called a meeting of all major civilian political leaders.

But leaders from the five largest parties boycotted the meeting, at which Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean promised to ease restrictions on political activity. He set no dates.

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Assr (Afternoon)	3:42	3:43	3:15	3:06	3:31	4:06
Maghreh (Sunset)	7:06	7:13	6:45	6:35	7:00	7:34
Isha (Night)	8:36	8:43	8:15	8:05	8:30	9:04

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STUDIO SAMIR SUPER CONTEST

To stop Lebanon massacre

Arab League appeals to U.S., Russia

UNITED NATIONS, June 17 (Agencies) — The Arab League has called on President Reagan, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to halt what it described as the "massacre" of Palestinians and Lebanese by Israel.

The texts of the appeals, sent from Tunis Wednesday by the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Chadi Klibi, were issued as press releases by the League's U.N. observer. Klibi said he was appealing to Reagan because of the "special relationship existing between the United States and Israel."

He also referred to the "particular responsibilities resting with the U.S. government in thwarting Israel's unbridled aggression by exerting pressure on the aggressor." He called on Brezhnev to make the utmost efforts to halt what he called "the savage massacre being perpetrated by Israel."

The Soviet Union had significant relations with most of the Arab states and its political

position was founded on high principles and the confrontation of aggression and occupation, he said. It had a special responsibility toward Israel's "measures of annihilation," Klibi added.

Klibi urged Perez de Cuellar to make urgent efforts through the United Nations and its member states in order to help end the "criminal Israeli onslaught and acts of extermination." He said failure by the international community properly to assume its responsibilities might lead to further destruction and disasters with effects far beyond the existence and security of one people or region.

In Washington, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said President Reagan has reaffirmed his support for a ceasefire in Lebanon and the removal of all foreign troops from the country. "I found the president deeply concerned," Ali told reporters after a 30-minute meeting with Reagan at the

White House. "He is making every effort to bring about a ceasefire."

Ali added: "I found him convinced that the Lebanese people should be left to themselves to form a strong central government." Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who attended the meeting and joined Ali in speaking to reporters later, said Reagan would discuss the Lebanese situation with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin when they meet Monday at the White House.

In Cairo, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Boutros Ghali has described as negative suggestions that Egypt should sever diplomatic relations with Israel because of its invasion.

In an interview to *Al-Akram*, Ghali added such a move would not serve the Arab cause.

Meanwhile, an international relief organization based in Los Angeles plans to airlift emergency medical supplies, surgical equipment and vitamins worth \$1 million to Beirut, an organization spokesman said. He said his organization, Operation California, was seeking the approval of the Lebanese and Israeli governments for the mission and did not anticipate any problems. The organization has previously distributed supplies donated by drug companies, hospitals and relief organizations to Poland and other countries.

In Washington, U.S. officials said the proposed U.S. humanitarian aid to thousands of war victims in Lebanon is being delayed by continued fighting and the lack of immediate access to air and sea transport facilities.

"Until we get some word of what's available in airport and port facilities, things will naturally have to wait," said one U.S. official who asked not to be identified by name.

In Casablanca, Moroccan officials, on the orders of King Hassan II, sent several tons of medical supplies to the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon Wednesday. Dr. Rabal Rabhali, minister of health, also announced that a special commission had been created to oversee medical aid to the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

A second shipment, destined to the Lebanese people, will be dispatched as soon as Beirut airport is open, officials said.

A 12-member medical team of the Bangladesh armed forces left Dacca Wednesday night for Damascus. A defense ministry announcement said the medical team "will be with the Palestinian brethren as a token of our solidarity."

In another development, Col. Muammar Qaddafi was quoted in Paris Wednesday as saying that Libya was seriously considering military intervention in Lebanon to counter what he described as a brutal and barbarous invasion by Israelis. He made the comment in an interview with the Paris-based magazine *Afrique-Asie*. Copies were made available in advance of Monday's publication.

Mitterrand, Kreisky rap Israel

VIENNA, June 17 (AP) — French President Francois Mitterrand met Thursday with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky as the two leaders sought ways to improve bilateral relations. Both Kreisky and Mitterrand have harshly criticized Israel's invasion of Lebanon, and the talks focused on the Middle East crisis.

At a dinner following his arrival Wednesday night, the French president said the current situation in the Middle East must be seen "with compassion and wrath," and regretted "mutual injustices and violence" in the region.

French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who accompanied Mitterrand, called for an Israeli withdrawal. He told an Austrian radio reporter that a ceasefire in Lebanon should be strictly observed, and that under no conditions should Israel attack Palestinian positions in Beirut.

Israel replaces two councils in West Bank

TEL AVIV, June 17 (AP) — The Israeli government has replaced two pro-PLO town councils in the occupied West Bank, Israel radio reported Wednesday.

The civil administration for the territory disbanded the municipal councils of the West Bank's largest city, Nablus, and of a village called Duma, near Hebron, the state radio said.

Nablus Mayor Bassam Shabaa, who had been ousted last March, called the move "a step toward annexing the West Bank."

A military officer was appointed to direct activities in Nablus, the radio said. Shabaa told the Associated Press by telephone that the move "is a big step toward making this territory Jewish and annexing it."

Cuban minister visiting Syria

DAMASCUS, June 17 (AFP) — Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmeria arrived here Thursday on an official visit and immediately started talks with his Syrian opposite number Abdul Halim Khaddam.

The Syrian news agency SANA said they discussed current international problems, especially "the Israeli aggression against Lebanon," as well as relations between the two "friendly" countries. Earlier, SANA reported that the command of the ruling Baath Party met under the chairmanship of President Hafez Assad Wednesday night to examine all military actions and political contacts that had taken place since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon on June 6.

European Parliament urges recognition of Afghan rebels

STRASBOURG, France, June 17 (Agencies) — The European Parliament has called on the governments of the European Common Market to recognize the Afghan resistance as a "legitimate national liberation movement" and to provide it with "all the necessary aid."

The parliament also has urged the governments to help Pakistan provide "practical and moral support" to the three million Afghan refugees now living there, calling their plight "the most important issue of this kind in the world at present." In a resolution adopted Wednesday night, the parliament said the occupation of Afghanistan by a Soviet expeditionary force of 90,000 troops was done with "no legal basis."

The parliament said Common Market governments should issue a formal declaration pledging never to recognize the Soviet occupation "in any guise whatever." In addition, the resolution said West European govern-

ments should reject "any form of international recognition" of the present Afghan government and keep to "a minimum level" its diplomatic representation in Common Market countries.

Meanwhile, a group of British Labor Party legislators and trade unionists said after a 10-day visit to Kabul that the Soviet-backed regime of President Bahrak Karmal is winning increasing support from the people of Afghanistan.

Scottish member of Parliament Ron Brown said he had found considerable change from his previous visit 18 months ago in the attitude of the people. The group of two legislators and three trade unionists returned to London from a 10-day visit to Afghanistan last Friday. Brown admitted at a news conference they had not visited any parts of the country outside the capital or gone to the battle areas.

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Soweto buses hit on 1976 riots day

SOWETO, South Africa, June 17 (R) — Blacks stoned buses here as Johannesburg's black satellite city commemorated bloody township riots in which over 400 persons died in 1976.

A bus company said two of its drivers were stabbed, but the extent of their injuries was not disclosed. Police held nearly 50 correspondents for three hours at a central Soweto police station Wednesday, preventing them from approaching places where memorial services were being held. They said the presence of journalists in the township could provoke incidents.

The stone-throwing started in the late afternoon as buses returned to Soweto carrying people returning from work in Johannesburg. Police said they were in full control of the situation.

Many blacks regularly stay away from work on June 16, which they call "Heroes Day" in memory of those who died in the

1976 riots which started as a protest against using the Afrikaans language in black schools. A bus company spokesman said a group of blacks had hijacked a bus near Regina Mundi Church, where thousands attended the main memorial service.

Among the sneakers at the service was Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches. Witnesses said Bishop Tutu, an outspoken critic of South Africa's apartheid (racial segregation) policies, intervened to try to stop the stone-throwing.

His appeal was successful at first, they said, but youths formed up again later and stoned buses arriving from Johannesburg.

Police had earlier ordered 47 white local and foreign reporters off Soweto after their passes allowing them to be in the township were confiscated. "We firmly believe that if no press is there, there will be no problems," a police spokesman told the reporters.

Benn move to scrap Lords fails

LONDON, June 17 (AP) — Britain's opposition Labor Party's national executive committee Wednesday narrowly rejected a plan by left-winger Tony Benn to abolish the House of Lords by creating 1,000 new peers who would vote to scrap the unelected chamber.

But Labor's most powerful policy-making body endorsed a decision by its last annual conference to ban U.S. nuclear Cruise missiles due to be deployed in Britain and four other West European nations from 1983.

Benn, a hereditary peer who renounced his title, Viscount Stansgate, got his radical plan for 1,000 "self-destructing" peers endorsed last week by Labor's home policy committee, which he heads.

But Benn, acknowledged leader of the divided party's left-wing, failed to persuade fellow executive members who voted 9-8 against him at a closed-door meeting.

Labor spokesmen said party leader Michael Foot was against the Benn plan, although scrapping the Lords by some other means remains part of labor policy. There was no statement after Wednesday's meeting, but moderate legislators warned previously Benn's plan would be a vote-loser at the next election, due by May 1984.

Benn devised the plan as a sure and quick way of getting rid of a system he despises — both for its rules and the fact that the Lords have power to hold up legislation, except finance bills, for six months.

Benn argues that as long as the House of Lords, which has a ruling Conservative Party majority, survives, a Socialist administration does not have full control.

Chun to tour Africa

SEOUL, June 17 (AP) — South Korean President Chun Doo-hwan will pay official visits to four African countries — Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal — and Canada from Aug. 17 to 31. It was announced here Thursday.

Officials said he had decided to visit Africa as the continent is a major political and diplomatic force in the Third World, while economically endowed with rich natural resources yet to be fully developed.

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Top ten change positions in pop list

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP) — Paul McCartney and Stevie Wonder and their Ebony and Ivory" duet stayed on for the sixth week in a row in the No. 1 position among best selling single pop records in the United States.

"Don't you Want Me" by the Human League moved up one notch to second place in the *Cashbox* magazine chart, and "The Other Woman" by Ray Parker Junior slipped from second to third.

This week's ten top pop list saw no new entries, merely a juggling around of positions. The biggest change was Charlene's "I've Never Been to Me," which tumbled from fourth to ninth place.

As for the country and western singles, "Listen to the Radio" by Don Williams jumped into first place in the *Cashbox* magazine chart. "For all the Wrong Reasons" by the Bellamy Brothers was second, and Eddie Rabbitt's "I Don't Know Where to Start" was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) Ebony and Ivory — Paul McCartney and Stevie Wonder.
- (2) Don't you Want Me — The Human League.

- (3) The Other Woman — Ray Parker Junior.
- (4) Rosanna — Toto.
- (5) Always on my Mind — Willie Nelson.

- (6) Heat of the Moment — Asia.
- (7) Crimson and Clover — Joan Jett and the Blackhearts.
- (8) Love's Been a Little Bit Hard on Me — Juice Newton.
- (9) I've Never Been to Me — Charlene.
- (10) Don't Talk to Strangers — Rick Springfield.

- (11) Just Give me What you Think is Fair — Leon Everette.
- (12) 'Til You're Gone — Barbara Mandrell.

In Britain, Adam Ant, rubbing off his day-glow warpaint aid, split from his Ant Band, marched into the top spot of Britain's best-selling singles chart this week with his first solo record, "Goody two Shoes."

Genesis, a veteran British band, gave the chart a touch of class with a four-track extended play, "Paper Plane," in at No. 9.

Hot tip: Kid Creole and the Coconuts, a little-known U.S. band that has become a smash hit in Britain, posted at No. 12 with "I'm a Wonderful Thing Baby" and looked set to make the top 10.

This week's top 10 as listed by *Melody Maker*, with last week's placings in brackets:

- (4) Goody two Shoes — Adam Ant.
- (2) Torch — Soft Cell.
- (1) House of Fun — Madness.
- (3) The Look of Love — ABC.
- (5) Hungry Like the Wolf — Duran.
- (6) Mama Used to Say — Junior.
- (9) I've Never Been to Me — Charlene.
- (7) Fantasy Island — Tight Fit.
- (10) Paper Plane (EP) — Genesis.
- (8) Only You — Yazoo.

BRIEFS

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius (R) — The new leader of Mauritius said Thursday his government would do everything it could to regain the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, British-administered territory used by the United States as a naval base. Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth was speaking at the first press conference of his left-wing coalition government which defeated a long-ruling center-right alliance in elections last weekend.

LONDON (AFP) — Thirty-three kilograms of heroin, the largest quantity of the drug ever seized in Britain, was confiscated here Wednesday at Heathrow International Airport, London police officials said Thursday. The drug, valued at 4.5 million pounds sterling (\$8.1 million), was seized in two suitcases that had been left in London in transit, police said.

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — Guatemalan President Efraim Rios Montt has appointed new mayors for the country's 324 municipalities in a move to consolidate power, a presidential spokesman said. Brig. Gen. Rios Montt, who was proclaimed president by the military last week following a bloodless coup in March, would name deputy mayors soon. The spokesman did not specify the new officials' terms of office, although the president has said he does not expect the country to be ready for a return to democracy for at least 30 months.

NEW DELHI — Raj Narain, 65, an Indian opposition leader and former health minister, was arrested Wednesday in the northern city

of Chandigarh where he has been on hunger strike since last Saturday, the Press Trust of India reported Thursday. Narain, who has been campaigning for dissolution of the legislative assembly of Haryana state following an inconclusive election last month, was later "extremely weak" in hospital.

MONACO (AFP) — Hong Kong dealers were offering such high prices for ivory that elephants in the Central African Republic would be wiped out within the next 20 years, delegates were told at an international conference of hunters. Hong Kong dealers were paying \$100 per kilo for ivory, it was stated.

WEST BERLIN (R) — Riot police stormed a fifth-floor flat and arrested a Russian Jewish emigre and his wife Wednesday after he had threatened to throw their six-month-old baby from a window, police said. Police said Jakob Chantais, who had arrived in West Berlin as an illegal immigrant knowing the city did not repatriate anyone against their wishes, was demanding papers that would allow him to settle elsewhere. Both he and his wife would be charged with taking a hostage because they had threatened their child's life, police said. The child had been taken into care.

ATHENS (R) — UNESCO's Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow expressed qualified satisfaction with attempts to rescue the Acropolis, Athens' 2,500-year-old hill-top citadel, from destruction by decay, air pollution and cracks in underlying rock. But he said it was still uncertain whether the ancient site could be saved.

U.S. Navy builds Radio Marti unit

KEY WEST, Florida, June 17 (AP) — The U.S. Navy is building four 250-foot antennas to be used for Radio Marti, a government station to broadcast anti-Castro programs to Cuba, even though Congress has not yet authorized the program, a navy spokesman said.

Lt. Cmdr. Mark Neubart, public affairs officer for U.S. Caribbean Forces, told the *Miami Herald* the transmitting towers in the Florida Keys are intended for Radio Marti, but he said they won't be used for the project until Congress gives its approval.

"Clearly, the expenditure of any funds for the construction of facilities for the purpose of making Radio Marti operational without the passage of authorizing legislation would be illegal," said Rep. Timothy Wirth, Democrat-Colorado.

Wirth's comments came in a letter last Friday to officials at the State and Defense departments after he learned of the navy construction. Wirth is chairman of a House Subcommittee on Telecommunications.

In Key West, Neubart said two of the towers are completed and all construction, which began in early May, would be finished by summer, the *Herald* reported Wednesday.

The administration last fall proposed that Congress approve Radio Marti — a station similar to Radio Free Europe — to broadcast what it said would be the truth about the government of Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Hinckley declines to testify

WASHINGTON, June 17 (R) — John Hinckley Jr. declined to testify in his own defense at his trial to charges of attempting to kill President Ronald Reagan. Both the prosecution and defense rested their cases.

The jury will hear closing arguments from lawyers on both sides and instructions from Judge Barrington Parker before beginning deliberations in seclusion at a hotel, probably on Friday evening. Lawyers and medical experts appearing on Hinckley's behalf have said he is innocent because he was insane at the time of the shooting. The government has contended he knew what he was doing was

wrong. Hinckley, 27, faces 13 charges in connection with the shooting outside a Washington hotel in March last year which seriously wounded Reagan and three others.

Three psychiatrists and a psychologist have testified for the defense that Hinckley was suffering from schizophrenia, or was out of touch with reality, and was driven by inner fantasies to shoot Reagan. Two psychiatrists for the government, who also examined Hinckley said he suffered only mild forms of mental disease, knew what he was doing and thus was not legally insane.

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As Czechs forge ahead with penalty goal

Late burst earns Kuwait point

VALLADOLID, June 17 (AP) — Kuwait made a sensational entrance to the World Cup finals here Thursday, holding experienced Czechoslovakia to a 1-1 draw in Group Four match at the Estadio El Frade.

Kuwait, playing its first match in the final stages of the World Cup, stunned the Czechs with an inspired defensive performance and came close to snatching a remarkable victory in the dying minutes of the game.

The Czechs, two-time World Cup runners-up and playing in the finals for the seventh time, dominated the first half, but struggled against the increasingly confident Kuwaitis

after the interval.

The Kuwait players, offered \$200,000 each if they reach the second phase of the 24-team competition, tackled feverishly after falling behind to a disputed 21st minute penalty.

Abdulla Mayouf was ruled to have fouled Ladislav Vizek inside the penalty area and veteran Czech playmaker Antonin Panenka sweetly struck home the spot-kick. But the tight-knit Kuwait defense seldom looked like conceding another goal and frequently trapped the Czech forwards offside.

Sriker Faisal Al-Dakheel struck a brilliant, curling shot from outside the penalty area that completely beat Czech goalkeeper Zdenek Hruska to level the scores in the 58th minute. From that moment it was always the Kuwaitis who looked more likely to succeed.

The result left the Kuwaitis, whose camel mascot was harried by officials from entering the stadium, with a chance of advancing to the second round.

England, which defeated France 3-1 Wednesday, leads the group with two points. Kuwait and Czechoslovakia both earned one point Thursday, while France has none. The top two teams in the group qualify for the next phase.

The speed and deft touch of Faisal, Jassem Yacoub and Abdulla Bukushi, frequently stretched the unspined Czechs, who played like a shadow of the team that won the 1980 Olympic title in Moscow.

The Czech midfield forwards seldom made

any headway against the excellent Kuwaiti defense. Jan Berger and the veteran Panenka showing only occasionally.

The influence of Brazilian manager Carlos Alberto was clearly evident as the Kuwaiti players displayed plenty of individual skills and entertaining runs.

The Czechs, aware of the upsets caused by underdogs in the tournament so far, started cautiously but nonetheless carved themselves some useful openings from which they tested the Kuwaiti goalkeeper Tarabulsi.

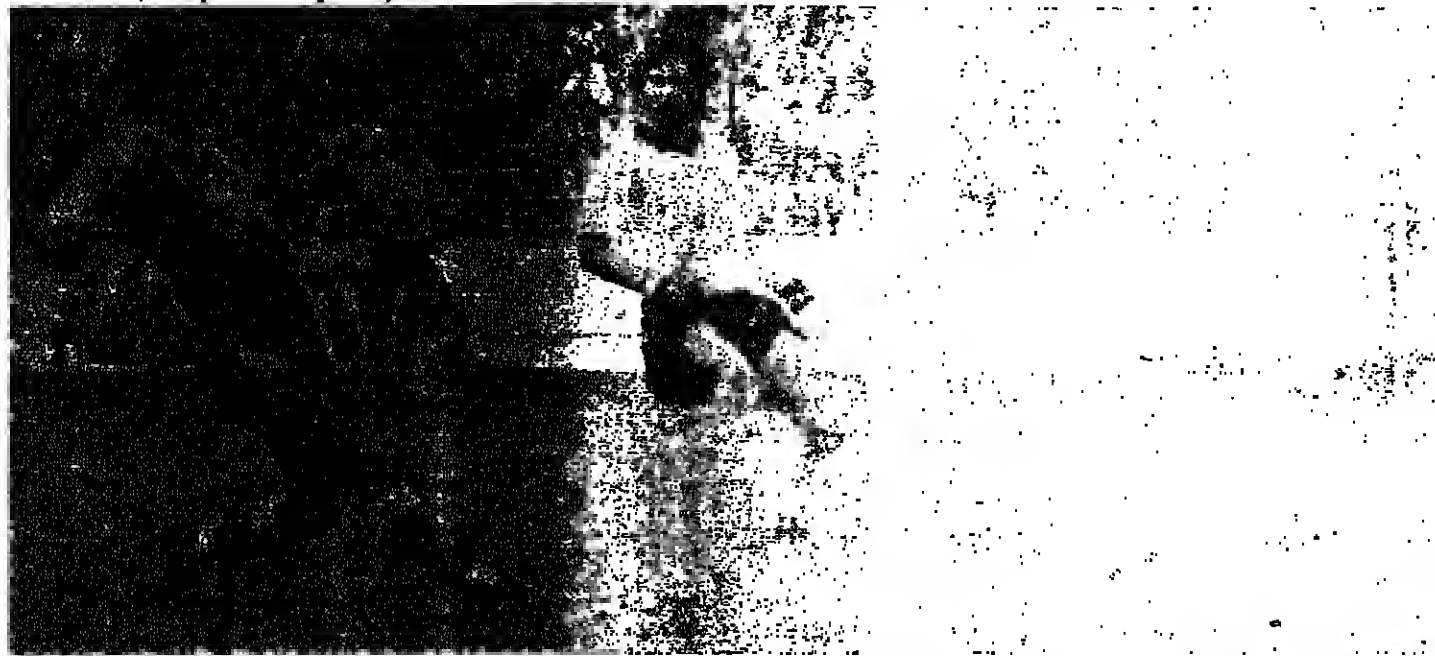
But the first real goal-scoring chance came at the other end when Al-Anbari burst into the area played a one-two with Yacoub and outmopped the advancing Hruska to head against the post.

Teams: KUWAIT: Ahmad Tarabulsi, Naeem Saad, Abdulla Mayouf, Maboub Jumaa, Waleed Jassem, Abdulla Bukushi, Saad Al-Houti, Ahmad Karam (Fathi Kamil 57th), Faisal Al-Dakheel, Jassem Yacoub, Abdul-Aziz Anbari.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Zdenek Hruska, Jozef Barmos, Jan Fiala, Ladislav Jurkemik, Jozef Kukucka, Antonin Panenka, Jan Berger, Ladislav Vizek, Zdenek Nehoda, Petr Janekla (Vlastimil Petrzela 69th), Tomas Kriz (Premysl Bicevsky 63rd).



ON TARGET: Bryan Robson (center) flies into the air to head precisely past French goalkeeper Jean-Luc Ettori for his and England's second goal in their impressive 3-1 victory.



DEFT PLACEMENT: The hero of Algeria's victory, Lakhdar Belloumi (left) catches West Germany's Paul Breitner (center) and goalkeeper Schmuck on the wrong foot with a deft placement for the match winner in Algeria's 2-1 triumph.

Dream victory sets Algerian hearts aglow

ALGIERS, Algeria June 17 (Agencies) — Thousands of Algerians poured into the streets throughout the country into the early morning hours Thursday to celebrate Algeria's stunning 2-1 upset of West Germany in the World Cup Football Tournament.

"It appeared to be only a dream" said a front page editorial entitled "The Exploit" in the Algerian *Daili Moujahid* which said the victory was well-deserved and a triumph for Algeria in its 20th year of independence.

"The Algerian players showed the world what representatives of a young nation are capable of," said a front page article. "The Algerians not only played well, very well in fact, but won perfectly logically against an adversary which visibly underestimated the value of our representatives."

Despite those who didn't give Algeria a chance against European champion titleholder West Germany, the editorial said, "Algeria was there, once again, to teach an authoritative lesson to its detractors."

On the tactical level, (trainer) Khalef was far better than the brilliant Derwall (of West Germany) and his calculations. He blocked his moves and beat him with his own weapon — that is with organizational skill and new offensives.

"As for the players," the editorial con-

tinued, "they were superior to the Germans on all levels. Individually, they showed a superior technical range which allowed them to manipulate the ball at will, imposing their rhythm in counter-attack exactly as they wished. Collectively, they were simply wonderful, fighting as one man."

In Bonn, West Germans gaped at their television screens in disbelief as their much-fancied national team crashed. "Incredible," "a nightmare," "a catastrophe" were the only words sports commentators could find to describe the result.

As the green-shirt Algerians outran and outplayed the West Germans, a commentator felt obliged to remind viewers: "In case you're unsure, the Germans are the ones with the white shirts."

Meanwhile, the West German manager Jupp Derwall cancelled a scheduled day off for his players Thursday and set about picking up the pieces.

The mood in the German camp was best summed up by goalkeeper Toni Schumacher who said: "If we're knocked out in the first round I'll have a face operation so nobody recognises me when I go home."

The main priority was to prevent the onset of panic. Winger Pierre Littbarski said it was crucial for the players to remain calm, adding: "There's no sense in having a go at

one another. Now we must prove we're a team," center-forward Horst Hrubesch said, recalling West Germany's 1-78 World Cup campaign which ended in bitterness.

The biggest worry for West Germany, twice winners of the World Cup, was a high strain suffered by captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, who scored their only goal against Algeria. The presence of Rummenigge, the European footballer of the year, is crucial to the West Germans and there are fears that he may not be fit for Sunday's match against Chile.

Derwall refused to be panicked into wholesale changes and said he would keep faith with the men he had trusted for years. He had previously been beaten only by past and present world champions Brazil and Argentina in his four years as national team manager and is well able to remain calm under pressure — despite demands from some fans in West Germany that the team should be sent home in disgrace.

"Our only chance of reaching the second round now is to maintain our poise and win our two remaining matches," he said, adding that things could be worse. "If we win the next two games the world will seem quite different," he said. In 1974 West Germany lost a match to East Germany, in 1974 when they went on to win the World Cup.

Baseball standings

American League				National League					
Eastern Division				Eastern Division					
W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB		
Boston	27	23	.617	—	St. Louis	37	25	.597	—
Detroit	25	22	.614	1/2	Montreal	32	26	.552	3
Baltimore	21	28	.525	5 1/2	New York	31	28	.517	5
Milwaukee	21	29	.517	6	Philadelphia	30	29	.508	5 1/2
Cleveland	20	29	.500	7	Pittsburgh	27	30	.474	7 1/2
New York	20	29	.500	7	Chicago	24	30	.444	13 1/2
Toronto	18	34	.442	11 1/2					
Western Division				Western Division					
W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB		
Kansas City	25	25	.500	—	Atlanta	38	23	.623	—
California	25	26	.581	—	San Diego	34	26	.567	3 1/2
Chicago	24	26	.557	1	Los Angeles	32	32	.500	7 1/2
Seattle	23	31	.516	5	San Francisco	28	35	.444	11
Oakland	20	35	.433	8	Cincinnati	26	35	.426	12
Texas	20	35	.433	12 1/2	Houston	26	36	.419	12 1/2

Five seeds fall by the wayside

BRISTOL, June 17 (AP) — The Lamberth and Butler Tennis Championships ran into serious trouble Wednesday when five seeded players, including the favorite John Kriek of South Africa, Mark Edmondson, the holder from Australia and the hotly challenging American Roscoe Tanner all lost their second round matches at Bristol.

Out of the tournament, too, went one more seeded player from the United States: John Sadri (4). They all had some uncomplimentary things to say about the state of the courts and also about the two main officials, David Whitehead, the tournament director and the California-based Australian Bob Howe, the referee.

"Apart from the center court the others were the worst I've experienced anywhere in the world in Grand Prix competition," said Edmondson, Kriek added, "I fly all the way

Chile wastes penalty to lose opener

OVIEDO, June 17 (AFP) — Austria, determined to exploit West Germany's incredible defeat to Algeria Wednesday, scored an unconvincing 1-0 win over Chile in their opening World Cup Group Two match here Thursday.

Walter Schachner rewarded some early Austrian pressure by heading in Bernd Kraus' cross in the 21st minute but the Europeans were then lucky to survive after Kraus pulled down Carlos Caszely in the penalty area.

Caszely decided to take the penalty himself but he put his kick wide. Caszely, 32 in two weeks, and defender Elias Figueroa played for Chile in the 1974 finals in West Germany. It was an unhappy time for Caszely, however, as he was sent off in his first match, against West Germany, and he did not play again.

A lot of bad feeling had preceded the match with Chile claiming Austria played dirty and Austria criticizing the choice of a South American referee.

As it was, the Austrians defended rigorously and Chile's most dangerous striker Patricio Yanvez hore the brunt of some heavy Austrian tackling. Left back Josef Dgeorgi was shown the yellow card by referee Juan Arceles after only 12 minutes and Roland Hattenberger was also warned in the second half as Austria brought everyone but Schachner back to defend their lead. Chile's Lizardo Garrido was also shown the yellow card.

Schachner had two other occasions to increase the lead. In the first half he shot over from close and then saw his shot pushed out by goalkeeper Marin Osben onto the post.

Teams: Austria: Friedl Koncilia, Bernd Kraus, Erich Obermayer, Bruno Pezzy, Josef Dgeorgi (Ernst Baumcister 77th), Roland Hattenberger, Reinhold Hintermayer, Heriberto Weber (Gernot Jurtan 80th), Herbert Prohaska, Hans Krankl, Walter Schachner.

Chile: Mario Osben, Lizardo Garrido, Elias Figueroa, Renzo Valenzuela, Vladimir Bignra, Guillermo Bonvallet, Rodolfo Dubo, Miguel Neira (Manuel Rojas 73rd), Gustavo Miquisyo (Miguel Gamboa 66th), Patricio Yanvez, Carlos Caszely.

World Cup tid-bits

BANGKOK, (AP) — One of Thailand's top astrologer, Parames Vajrapana, predicted Thursday that Jupiter and Uranus will bring good fortune to Brazil and allow it to down West Germany to capture the World Cup Soccer Championships. Parames, often consulted by senior government officials and businessmen, studied his heavenly charts and said Brazil, West German, the Soviet Union and France will enter the semifinals but that Brazil will triumph 3-0 or 3-1 on July 11.

SEVILLE, (R) — Five years ago when Scotland's goalkeeper Alan Rough faced Brazil in Rio de Janeiro's Maracana Stadium he nearly fell asleep. It wasn't that he was given an easy ride by Brazil's forwards, but two hours before the game Rough developed a headache, lay down on his hotel bed and swallowed a sleeping pill instead of a pain-killer.

MARBELLA, (R) — The Soviet Union's goalkeeper, Renat Dasayev, could be another Lev Yashin, according to team manager Konstantin Beskov. Though the Soviet Union were beaten 2-1 by Brazil in their opening Group Six match in Seville on Monday, Dasayev's performance drew widespread praise.

ALICANTE, (R) — Little Osvaldo Ardiles, whose midfield magic could earn him the nickname the wizard is a saddened man. The flashing smile and cheerful good humor has given way in recent days to a worried frown and unusual introspection.

Spaniards survive by skin of the teeth

VALENCIA, June 16 (R) — The script went wrong for Spain Wednesday night when the World Cup hosts were able to scrape only a meagre 1-1 draw with Group Five outsiders Honduras.

For an hour it looked as though Spain would be defeated by a team who came to the tournament with odds of 1,000 to one stacked against them. But to the relief of 50,000 partisan fans packing the Luis Casanova Stadium they snatched a point with a 66th minute penalty by Roberto Lopez Ufarte after Hector Zelaya had given Honduras a shock seventh-minute lead.

The Spaniards had thrown everything into a relentless barrage on the Honduran goal. But time and again they were thwarted by a defence which stood firm against punishing pressure until Ufarte's penalty. Having unexpectedly dropped a point in what was supposed to be a soft opening game, the Spaniards must now look with some anxiety towards a much tougher clash with Yugoslavia here on Sunday.

Spain had total territorial advantage for most of the game but their frustration at being unable to break down the packed Honduran defence produced badly controlled finishing.

Honduras were given a marvellous early boost when Porfirio Betancourt broke swiftly from midfield and clipped a pass through Spain's state defence for Zelaya to drive the ball home from just outside the penalty area.

The Spaniards then took control of midfield but, although they applied constant pressure, it was not until they made two half-time substitutions that their fortunes changed. Enrique Saura replaced Juanito and it was this switch which decisively influenced Spain's recovery.

Saura, who headed against a post after 60

minutes, was brought down in the penalty area by Jaime Villegas six minutes later and Lopez Ufarte crashed home the penalty to salvage Spanish pride.

The Honduran defence, though often looking desperate, had a tower of strength in Alen Costly who was largely responsible for keeping the Spaniards at bay for an hour.

Before the match, striker Porfirio Betancourt, a student at Indiana State University said: "We may upset Northern Ireland but against such powers as Spain and Yugoslavia we can't really expect much."

Honduran manager Jose De la Paz Herrera, known as Chelato, said before the game that his team planned to defend in depth and attack only when the opportunity presented itself. Those tactics worked to perfection.

Spain, which has to face Yugoslavia and Northern Ireland in its remaining group matches now faces the possibility of a first round exit unless it can collect at least three points from those games. Yugoslavia and Northern Ireland clash in their opening Group match in Zaragoza Thursday.

Honduran manager Chelato described the victory as the greatest in his country's soccer history. "My players gave everything. You must be proud of them," he said.

"It was an organized team effort, but we were somewhat surprised that at times the Spaniards only played one man up front."

Teams: Spain: Arciniega, Comacho, Gurdillo, Alonso (sub: Sanchez), Tendillo, Alencano, Juanito (sub: Saura), Joaquin, Sastre, Zamora, Lopez Ufarte.

Honduras: Arzu, Gutierrez, Villegas, Bulnes, Costly, Madariaga, Zelaya, Yearwood, Betancourt, Norales (sub: Caballero), Figueroa.

Brazil likely to drop Serginho

SEVILLE, June 17 (AP) — Scotland might settle for a draw, but Brazil is talking about winning as the teams prepare for a match Friday which would propel the winner into the second round.

Brazil, the bettors' favorite for the title, was impressive in a come-from-behind 2-1 victory over the Soviet Union on Monday, delighting its flag-waving partisans who squeezed into the stadium here. Scotland scored three goals in a hot first half in Malaga on Tuesday, but let down before beating New Zealand 5-2.

"A draw with Scotland will qualify us for the second round," said Brazilian coach Telé Santana, but he emphasized that a draw would not satisfy him.

Scotland coach Jock Stein, aiming for "At least a tie" in the Group Six match, acknowledged that the defense played a loose game against New Zealand. He plans no changes in the lineup, but a tighter defense for the match in 47,000-seat Benito Villamarin Stadium.

With the return of free-wheeling midfielder Toninho Cerezo after his one-game suspension, Brazil figures to be even more awesome. Cerezo, of Atletico Mineiro of Belo Horizonte, was expected to replace either Serginho or Paulo Isidoro, who were both outstanding against the Soviets.

Brazil, World Cup champion in 1958, 1962 and 1970, is loaded with offensive weapons: Socrates, 27, of Sao Paulo Corinthians, the team leader who scored the equalizer against

the Soviets; Eder, 23, who scored the winner, Junior, 26, a free-kick specialist from world club champion Flamengo, and Zico, 29, the team's highest-paid member who has averaged a goal per match in more than 500 matches with Flamengo.

Spurred by an aggressive performance from midfielder Gordon Strachan, the Scots were red-hot in the first half against New Zealand. But the defense flagged in the second half, giving up two goals before Scotland responded with two more. "We're still the greatest nation for punishing ourselves," Stein said.

Santana, who went to Malaga to see the Scots play, said he was impressed with the strength of their defense and the speed of Scotland's forward line.

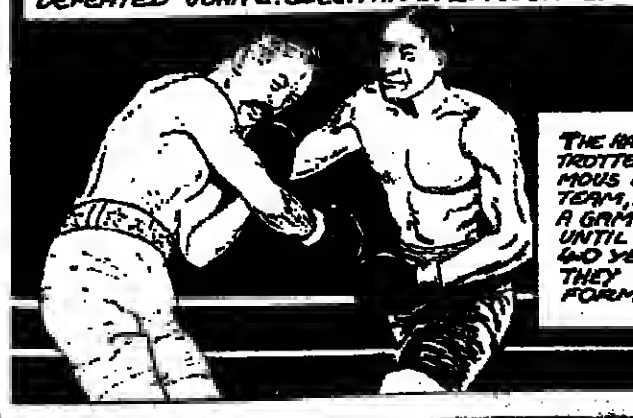
The Brazilian coach warned his team of the dangerous counter-attacks of left winger John Robertson, of Nottingham Forest of England, and strikers Kenny Dalglish of Liverpool and Alan Brazil of Ipswich Town.

Possible lineups: BRAZIL: Waldir Peres; Leandro, Oscar, Luizinho, Junior, Toninho Cerezo, Zico, Roberto Falcão, Paulo Isidoro, Socrates, Eder.

SCOTLAND: Alan Rough, Danny McGrain, Allan Evans, Alan Hansen, Frank Gray, Graeme Souness, Gordon Strachan, John Wark, Kenny Dalglish, Steve Archibald, John Robertson.

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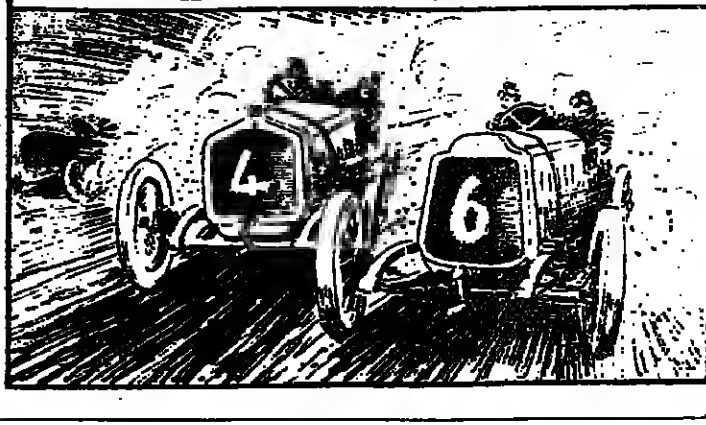
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FAHD AT THE HELM

A people so deeply steeped in their own history and tradition as the people of Saudi Arabia are have responsibilities, to their past as well as to their future, of which they are well aware. These responsibilities they have discharged now, openly and honorably, by placing at the country's helm the man whose task it is to further the country's advance along the path of stability and progress, both for the country itself and for the Arab and Islamic worlds.

This man is King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz, the most worthy successor to a most worthy line, a man of vast experience as well as tested and proven resolution in the service of the people and the state.

Saudi Arabia's new King assumes his task at a time which is probably the most painful for the Arab and Islamic worlds, and he has already shown that his and his country's word and deed on behalf of the rights of the Arab and Islamic worlds will have to be heeded by the international community as a whole.

The times are testing, but there is at the helm a man as brave as he is wise, as resolute as he is patient, as decisive as he is understanding. With him stands a leadership as seasoned and distinguished, among them, in name but the most senior, are Crown Prince Abdullah, first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard and Second Deputy Premier Prince Sultan, May Allah guide them all and protect them as they proceed to discharge their tasks.

Saudi Arabian press review

Thursday's newspapers hailed King Fahd's succession to the throne and praised the collective pledges of allegiance offered by the people to the new monarch.

Okaz said the Islamic and Arab family had found a "great hope" in King Fahd after it had suffered a "great loss" in the death of King Khalid.

"Such hope emanates from King Fahd's keenness to ensure the well-being and welfare for the Arab and Islamic nation," the paper added.

It referred to King Fahd's pledge of support to the Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian "brothers" in confronting the Israeli enemy, and stressed that the Kingdom would continue to shoulder its Arab and Islamic responsibilities.

Al-Jazirah lauded the late King Khalid's good deeds and efforts which were not confined to the Saudi people, "but also covered brothers in Arab and Islamic

states everywhere."

The paper said the messages of congratulations received by King Fahd on his succession to the throne had proved that he "enjoyed the respect and appreciation of world leaders."

Al-Bilad said the last three days had demonstrated the people's unanimous support for King Fahd at "a crucial time when dangers are lurking all around."

The paper expressed confidence that King Fahd was capable of shouldering big responsibilities passed on to him by his brother the late King Khalid.

Al-Madinah described the late monarch as a "kind hearted man" who had worked for the well-being and welfare of the Islamic and Arab nation.

The paper stressed that the late King Khalid had never acted as a "monarch but as a champion of peace." (SPA)

Karachi is 'a city of problems'

By Donald Kirk

KARACHI — The hot summer breeze sweeps in from the Arabian Sea, carrying a few droplets of rain to the parched farmland around Karachi, a city of perhaps 10 million sweltering people.

"We are a city of problems," says the chief reporter of one of Karachi's 18 daily newspapers. "The main one is water. We never have enough. The authorities are supposed to supply water, but the schemes are not completed in time. They say they're supplying 180 million gallons a day, but the actual supply is less. We're short about 100 million gallons daily."

The sense of dryness overwhelms the mind and senses. With 200,000 people arriving every year from the countryside, city planners tend to shrug in despair while pointing to charts and diagrams portraying a dream city that no one really expects to materialize.

"They come in search of jobs," says Naim Ahmed, who holds the seemingly impossible post of "Director of the Master Plan and Environmental Control" for the Karachi Development Authority. "The people in the rural areas always think life is good here. There's too much mobility. We can never keep up with them."

Indeed, Karachi has grown at such a rate that no one is quite sure how many people really live here. "Official" figures vary from 5.2 to 6.5 million, but the feeling is that several million more, many of them transients, are squeezed within their families into one-room flats and hovels, only 30 percent of them equipped with water or basic sanitation.

A senior newspaper editor talked anonymously about the corruption that pervades a bureaucracy that is sure of its own power, if not its competence. "Civil servants only get the equivalent of \$35 a month, and they're more or less expected the live off corruption," he said.

"They play power politics like nobody's business. They keep as much of the revenue and expenditures as they can, and they destroy our institutions."

For all such criticism, the impression remains that nobody could transform a city that remained a secondary port, with only a few hundred thousand people, until the partition of Britain's Indian empire and the birth of the Islamic state of Pakistan 35 years ago.

The decision to move the national government from Karachi to Islamabad some 20 years ago appears to have relieved authorities of the sense of urgency for reform while doing nothing whatsoever to slow down the growth rate.

"People come here every day, see the place and start building on vacant land," says a despairing official with the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation, the central governing unit. "We cannot meet all their needs. Malaria is expanding due to mosquitoes even though rain falls no more than 13 or 14 days a year."

So too are other diseases — notably dysentery fostered by a water supply only crudely filtered before trickling through rusting pipes.

While Karachi suffers, however, it is hardly dying. A new port several miles from the old harbor now serves a new Soviet-built steel mill. Beyond the stacks of the steel mill loom the outlines of a new oil refinery. Between them they employ upward of 100,000 workers, reducing an unemployment rate optimistically estimated at only 6 or 7 percent.

For that matter, nobody really starves. The markets are laden with meat and vegetables from the Punjab and Baluchistan. Trucks driven by tribesmen from the North-West Frontier crowd the streets while the government vaguely talks about building more railways.

Karachi epitomizes the striving of a poorly developed nation with an average income per head of less than \$300 a year. (ONS)

Falklands crisis presented Britain's allies with difficult test

By Maureen Johnson

LONDON — Britain sorely tried the loyalty of its allies through the Falklands crisis. Some, notably the United States, stayed firm. Italy and Ireland dropped out when the going got tough. Japan was aloof. But on balance and despite some lonely moments, London has reason to be pleased with the way its friends hung on.

"You do not lose your friends in time of difficulty. You merely discover who your friends are," noted London's Conservative *Daily Mail* as the crisis escalated.

However, it wasn't easy for Britain's allies. Many were embarrassed at having to choose sides between Britain and Argentina. Most had no great interest in whose flag flew over the archipelago. All became increasingly worried when the war escalated.

At the beginning of the 10-week-old crisis, when there were strong hopes it could be settled peacefully, despite Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's dispatch of a Royal Navy task force, Britain scored heavily on the diplomatic front. The strains came later as Britain pressed the military option to the end.

On April 3, a day after the invasion, the 15-nation U.N. Security Council, with only Panama against, passed by a 10-1 majority resolution 502 calling on Argentina to withdraw and for negotia-

tions. The Communist members, the Soviet Union, China and Poland, merely abstained, as did Spain which claims another British colony, Gibraltar.

A week later, all Britain's nine partners in the European Common Market rallied round, following up arms embargoes with a one-month ban on exports to Argentina. "Argentina has committed an unprovoked act, pure and simple," French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson declared.

The 15-nation NATO Alliance also condemned Argentina.

But Japan on April 12 refused to impose sanctions against Buenos Aires. "We have friendly and close ties with both countries," argued Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

New Zealand, Britain's most vociferous supporters among a generally sympathetic Commonwealth, broke diplomatic ties with Argentina on April 5. Australia and Canada imposed sanctions. New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon later went further, offering to send a frigate to the Indian Ocean to free a British warship for the South Atlantic.

Britain's diplomatic high point came April 30 when the United States came down on Britain's side. With Secretary of State Alexander Haig's mediation attempts collapsed, Washington suspended arms sales and loan guarantees to Argentina and offered Britain war materiel.

"We must remember that the aggression was on

the part of Argentina in this dispute over sovereignty of that little ice-cold bunch of land down there," said President Ronald Reagan. The move gravely undermined Washington's Latin American policy.

But in May, as the war escalated, as Mrs. Thatcher's stance hardened, allied support cracked. Britain's relations with its Common Market partners plunged to an all-time low May 17 when only eight nations agreed to renew sanctions, and then just for a week, while Ireland and Italy opted out.

Forty percent of Argentines are of Italian descent. Ireland argued it was a traditionally neutral country. "We cannot impose sanctions which are in support of clear military action," said Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey.

The vote followed two Common Market rebuffs to London over budget contributions. On June 4 came a blow from the United States. Britain vetoed a U.N. Security Council resolution on grounds it failed to specifically link a ceasefire to Argentine withdrawal.

America's U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick also cast a veto and then said it was a mistake — instructions to abstain had arrived too late. British Ambassador Sir Anthony Parsons called it "unbelievable." Mrs. Thatcher sat in angry silence next to Reagan at an economic summit in Versailles, France, when reporters asked for comment.

On June 4, only France, Guyana, Jordan and

Togo abstained and a Japanese affirmative gave the resolution sponsored by Spain and Panama a majority and forced the veto.

But amid a sense of inevitability that Britain would settle for nothing short of victory once it gained the military upper hand in the Falklands, the allies closed in again — though not as solidly as before. The eight Common Market countries — Italy and Ireland still held out — renewed sanctions against Argentina indefinitely May 24.

Mrs. Thatcher fulsomely praised U.S. support as Reagan headed here for a June 8-10 visit. She was rewarded with a Reagan address to the British House of Commons on the Falklands that she could have written herself.

Britain's young men, he said, were not fighting for "mere real estate." "They fight for a cause, for the belief that armed aggression must not be allowed to succeed." (AP)

Argentina headed for closer ties with 3rd World

By Claude Regis

BUENOS AIRES —

The surrender of Argentine troops on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) may lead to an end of hostilities with Britain but Argentina is likely to remain at odds for years to come with Western Europe and the United States and seek a new place for itself in the world. Most diplomatic analysts believe that the result will be a temporary realignment of Argentina's foreign policy toward closer relations with the Third World in general and Latin America in particular.

The dispute with Britain and soured relations with London's allies have been a traumatic experience for Argentines, mostly descendants of European immigrants who considered their country a bastion of Western civilization in Latin America.

Argentines complain that their April takeover of the bleak, windswept archipelago to which they had laid claim for a century and a half met with hostility and misunderstanding from those countries they felt closest to. This led to soul-searching on Argentina's place in the world.

Diplomats point to a revival of Argentina's connections with the Nonaligned Movement. The well-publicized embrace between Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez and Cuban leader Fidel

Castro at a nonaligned meeting in Havana earlier this month would have been unthinkable only two months ago.

Argentina joined the grouping under the late populist dictator Juan Domingo Peron in 1973 but began to distance itself after the military seized power three years later. But an often-heard remark these days throughout Argentina is: "Now at least we know who our real friends are."

Although some countries objected to Argentina's use of force in the April 2 takeover of the islands, its claim to sovereignty mustered overwhelming support at the Havana meeting and will be useful when or if the issue goes to the U.N. General Assembly where the Third World has a built-in majority.

While forging closer ties with a Third World movement headed by Communist Cuba, there seems little likelihood that Argentina's staunchly anti-Communist military government will initiate a similar rapprochement with Moscow and its East European allies.

Most Argentine political commentators see the Falklands problem as a North-South issue. Writing in the daily *La Nacion*, a professor of political history summed up Argentina's current position by saying: "We are a Western nation but we belong to the South, something we never realized until reality

tore to bits the dream of an Argentina some believed was similar to Canada or Holland."

Argentina will also strive to forge closer links with a Latin America it had largely ignored and which has shown a certain degree of solidarity throughout the crisis. Yet regional support has been more rhetorical than concrete because of what many see as the political and economic weight of the United States in the Organization of American States (OAS).

Argentina's relations with the United States will probably take longer to mend than with any other country which has sided with London over the Falklands issue.

"We fought a war with Britain but we received a stab in the back from the United States," is a recurrent and bitter reaction from average Argentines. This is a reference to a shift in U.S. policy from a mediating role to that of staunch ally of Britain.

While this raised eyebrows in other countries on the continent, in Argentina it was seen as little less than treachery.

The conflict put an abrupt end to blossoming relations between the Reagan administration and the Argentine military junta, who shared the same concern over alleged Communist penetration in Central America. (R)



TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, June 18th, the 169th day of 1982. There are 196 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1757 — Roman Empire forces defeat Prussia's Frederick II at Kollin, Czechoslovakia, and he loses 13,000 of his 33,000 troops.

1779 — French forces take St. Vincent in West Indies.

1812 — The United States declares war against Britain.

1881 — Germany, Austria and Russia sign "Three Emperors' League," a secret alliance, for three years.

1952 — British plan for Central African federation is announced.

1953 — Egypt is proclaimed a republic with Gen. Muhammad Naguib as president; South Korea released 26,000 non-Communist North Korean prisoners.

1965 — Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky assumes office as premier of South Vietnam and vows to continue war against Viet Cong.

1968 — Britain's House of Lords rejects Labor government's sanctions against Rhodesia.

1972 — British jet airliner crashes minutes after takeoff from London Airport, killing all 118 people aboard.

1979 — U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev sign SALT II treaty in Vienna, Austria and Carter flies home to urge Senate to ratify it.

Thought for today:

God bears with the wicked, but not forever—Miguel de Cervantes, Spanish writer (1547-1616).

Our Dialogue

Arranged Marriages

Q. I have noticed that there is no courting between young men and women here in Saudi Arabia. What happens if a woman, having married a man, finds herself unable to love him? Can she go back on her marriage? Does the groom in these arranged marriages pay money to his bride's parents?

Thomas Capuyan
P.O. Box 317
Al-Kharj

A. Love, in the romantic sense, is not the all-important factor in a successful marriage, as many of us tend to believe. Marriage is a relationship for life and a reasonable degree of mutual care between husband and wife is far more important for its success than romantic love. After all no advocate of "marriage based on love only" can claim that love guarantees a successful marriage.

In Islamic society the vast majority of brides and grooms have no experience with the other sex prior to marriage. This tends to help them adapting to each other's habits and inclinations. In due course harmony is established and the marriage is successful. This applies, naturally, to all societies. Observance of Islamic teachings by both husband and wife is another factor which help making marriage a success.

This is, however, not to claim that all marriages among Muslims are successful. Personal factors and a variety of influences may work against the success of a certain marriage. Divorce could be, in such cases, the better solution. Divorce is, therefore, made legal in Islam. While the husband can decide to divorce his wife without having to go to court for that, the wife may apply for divorce and get it through the court without much difficulty. The judge may annul the marriage, at the wife's request, for a variety of reasons.

The point raised by the questioner is that of dislike. In Islam the Prophet's ruling in any case is to be followed by all Muslims judges in similar cases. It is sufficient, therefore, to quote, by way of answer, the following incident:

A lady came to the Prophet complaining that she disliked her husband, Thabit ibn Oais. She explained that she did not take any exception to his moral or religious values. She admitted that he would score highly on these points. Simply she would not bring herself to like him.

The Prophet asked her whether she was prepared to return to him the dowry he gave her when he married her, which was in this case an orchard. She said, "I am prepared to give him even more than that." The Prophet then annulled their marriage and she gave him back his orchard.

From that we deduce that it is not only possible but also easy for a Muslim wife to obtain divorce if she dislikes her husband. He can claim back the dowry he gave her if the divorce is not requested on the basis of his faults.

The answer to the last point is in the negative. The parents of the bride are not entitled to anything from the groom. The bride herself receives a dowry in money or kind. Her dowry remains hers and she may utilize it as she wishes.

Q. 1 Is it still the practice in the Arab world for a father to marry his daughter away to whom he wishes?

Q. 2 If a non-Muslim adopts Islam, are his sins forgiven straightaway and would he be able to marry into a Muslim family?

Y.S. Tacy
P.O. Box 569
Dhahran

A. 1 Every father is supposed to make sure his daughter is married to a suitable man. Suitability, from the Islamic viewpoint, is judged by his religious standards, his honesty and integrity. Personal appearance and social position are of little value when judging the character of a prospective husband to one's daughter. The Prophet has taught us: "If a person of a satisfactory standard of faith and honesty proposes to marry your relation then give her to him in marriage. Your refusal may lead to much affliction and widespread corruption in the land." When a father has satisfied himself as to the character and suitability of the man in question he may give him his daughter in

Islam in Perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent

As for man, whenever his Lord tries him with honor and with favors He bestows on him, he says, 'My Lord has honored me.' But whenever He tries him by stinting his means, then he says, 'My Lord has left me humiliated.' No indeed; but you show no kindness to the orphan, nor do you urge one another to feed the needy. You devour the orphans' inheritance greedily, and you love wealth passionately. No indeed; when the earth is systematically leveled down, and your Lord comes, with the angels rank on rank, and Gehanna is, then, brought near, then man will remember, but how will that remembrance profit him? He shall say, 'Oh, would that I had prepared for my life.'

(The Dawn: 89; 15-24)

marriage. Her consent is, obviously, essential. He may not force her to marry him if she objects.

A. 2 Sins committed prior to one's adoption of Islam are wiped off when one becomes a Muslim. There is no reason why he should not be able to marry into a Muslim family if he is able to show that he is a suitable husband.

The First Mosque

Q. Where is the first mosque of Islam? By whom was it built? Who built the Ka'aba?

N.K. Kassim
P.O. Box 2889
Riyadh

A. The mosque at Qiba, a few miles from Madinah was the first mosque to be built in the Islamic era. It was built by the Prophet Muhammad himself when he stopped at Qiba for a few days on his way to Madinah. That trip was the one he took when he emigrated from Makkah to establish his new base in Madinah. The Qiba Mosque is still there and a great many visitors to Madinah also visit it.

The Ka'aba was the first place of worship ever to be built, as stated in verse 96 of surah 3 of the Qur'an. It was built by the Prophet Abraham and his son Ishmael as

the Qur'an indicates very clearly in verses 125-127 of the second surah.

Weddings and Dowries

Q. Why do all weddings in Saudi Arabia take place on Thursday evenings? Are other days considered unlucky? And, is it possible to pay mahr (dowry) in instalments?

J. Abdul Rawoof
P.O. Box 143
Saihat

A. Luck does not come into choosing a wedding night. Thursday is preferred as it is more convenient because it is followed by Friday which is a rest day, when most people do not have to go to work. This makes it easier for relatives and guests.

The dowry, or mahr, belongs to the bride who is free to agree the terms of payment with her husband. It is open to them to agree to defer payment of all the dowry or any part of it for any length of time. This should be stated at the time the marriage contract is made. Otherwise, it becomes due and payable immediately. If the wife claims it then the husband must pay it in full. If, however, terms are agreed in advance they become binding.

Life of the Prophet-63
A demonstration of power

The smearing campaign launched by Quraish against the Prophet and his companions, making use of the fighting that took place in one of the four sacred months was soon to die down, after the Qur'an had put the whole issue in the right perspective. Quraish was guilty of much graver violations of Divine laws and had, therefore, no right to claim any virtue for themselves or to shame the Muslims for their action, serious though it might have been.

It is noteworthy here that despite the fact that Quraish and the rest of the Arabs did not believe in Islam and did not accept Muhammad as a Prophet they could not refuse the argument of the Qur'an whose words enjoyed much weight with the majority of the Arabs.

The expedition led by Abdullah ibn Jahsh (related in detail last week) was, in a sense, the turning point which transformed the early military maneuvers into well-organized military activity including a number of major battles. That expedition was, perhaps, an early short peak which led the way to a chain of very high mountains. It was an expedition of eight men penetrating deep into enemy territory to demonstrate the vulnerability of the southern trade route from Makkah to Yemen. The clash took place over 500 kilometers from Madinah, in a valley which was midway between two centers of population which were very hostile to the Muslims, namely, Makkah and Taif. It was, therefore, a demonstration of the dedication of the Muslims to their cause and their willingness to take on great risks in order to secure a strong, well-protected base for their religion.

The early expeditions achieved considerable results for the Muslims. Through them the Muslims were able to form a good idea of the geography and topography of the area surrounding Madinah. They identified the routes followed by trade caravans traveling between Makkah and Syria. They also established contacts with several tribes in the area and entered into an alliance with some of them.

The Muslims also proved that they are powerful enough to defend themselves and their faith against any external or internal threat. They were aware that threats could potentially come from either direction. Internally, the Jews and the Arabs who have not accepted Islam could pose a threat, while externally Quraish and their allies were on the lookout for a chance to crush the new Muslim state.

The Prophet also introduced certain new tactics which he employed in these expeditions. Most important among these was secrecy which helped in taking the enemy by surprise.

As a result of these expeditions Quraish recognized that their trade route to Syria was no longer secure. As Makkah lived on trade such an insecurity and the threat of an economic siege were restraining factors against Quraish making any rash move against the Muslims in Madinah.

The Prophet also established the necessary government machinery in Madinah which could function smoothly in his absence. He also utilized these expeditions to put the economic and trade relations between Madinah and the country surrounding it on sound basis. Madinah was a city in the center of a largely Bedouin area. Bedouin raids on population centers are commonplace in all areas and ages. To avoid them a city must take the necessary steps in two directions: (a) peaceful, through alliances made with at least a significant section of the Bedouin tribes; (b) militant, by demonstrating the ability to inflict painful, measured punishment when the need arises.

The Prophet utilized his expeditions for this ultimate goal and in these two directions with remarkable success.

Yet the struggle against polytheism could not be won merely by sending out small expeditions to demonstrate Islamic force. There was long and hard struggle yet to come. We will pick up the story again next week. Allah willing.

(To be continued)

Four from the UPM class of 1982

By Jean Grant

DHAHRAN — It was perhaps the last time the four students would be together. Over the last five years they had prayed, eaten, played and studied together a thousand times. "Everything we do, we do together. Now we are graduating," mused Abdul Majeed Saber, flicking his worry beads, "just one moment and we go different ways."

Graduates in universities and schools throughout the Kingdom this month will understand the bittersweet success of Abdullah Hodi'an, Saleh Al Humaidhi, Suhail Nagib, and Abdul Majeed Saber. They graduate Friday, June 18, with degrees in mechanical engineering from the University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM).

"Everyone is promising the other that he'll keep in touch," said Suhail. "I feel sorry because I'm leaving," he added. "I didn't feel this way two months ago."

"We have to face it anyway," philosophized his friend Abdul Majeed. "We can't stay together all the time."

Caught up in the flurry of exams as well as graduation teas and dinners, the graduates found time to talk to Arab News about fond memories, hopes, and plans for the future.

As they pick over job offers, trying to decide which is best, it seems the world is now their oyster. And after ten years, what then?

"Why, we'll all be managers," they chuckle. "Sure. Why not? We'll be higher than managers. Who can tell?"

Coupled with this sunny optimism is a sober recognition of their own good fortune.



FOURSOME: (From left) Saleh Al Humaidhi, Abdul Majeed Saber, Suhail Nagib and Abdullah Hodi'an are to graduate from the University of Petroleum and Minerals Friday.

"In Saudi Arabia you study and you get paid for this. Elsewhere, you study and you pay for it. We have to thank the government because outside Saudi Arabia we would not have this opportunity," said Suhail, who, like his friends, comes from the Western Province. "We are happy and proud to be Saudis."

Government support has nurtured a sense of responsibility in the students. They chose

the rigorous discipline of engineering rather than an easier field partly for patriotic reasons. As Suhail explained, "Saudi Arabia needs engineers. It doesn't need people to sit behind desks."

The graduates perceive the "real world" far from the UPM campus dominated by its ivory-colored water tower as more demanding. "Now we face only books and exams," explained Abdullah. "We will have greater responsibility and face a greater diversity of people after graduation."

His friend Saleh agreed, "Yes, life will be more difficult in the real world, but we are not afraid. We are willing to take up the challenge."

If these four are anything to go by, the class of '82 is a good one, firmly rooted in its heritage yet aware of the world beyond. There of them have traveled abroad thanks to the university's co-op program which gives all applied engineers practical experience either inside or outside the Kingdom. In 1981 Abdullah, working for Chiyoda in Tokyo, learned Japanese, lost weight on raw fish working for Chiyoda in Tokyo and gained some practical engineering experience. Abdul Majeed and Suhail worked for Westinghouse in Philadelphia, a city whose graffiti shocked them.

Learning English in their orientation year

at UPM also broadened their horizons, perhaps at a cost. "I used to do my calculations in Arabic and transfer the answer to English. Now I do it the other way round. Which is wrong?" joked Suhail. Abdul Majeed, president of the Mechanical Engineering Club as a junior, likewise complained, "I can't divide or multiply in Arabic anymore."

They chuckle remembering the trials of learning English: one of their more interesting assignments was to copy the lines of hit tunes "I'm leaving on a jet plane," and "lemon tree."

While at UPM they heard Prince Ahmed, Minister of Petroleum, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, and American former senators James Abu Rizk and William Fulbright.

Have these youth been spoiled by free education and free travel? Would their diplomas mean more to them than they had needed to? "No," insisted Abdul Majeed. "UPM is a tough school. We worked hard."

"It hasn't been an easy life," said Suhail, president of the sports committee of the Student Union, and Saudi Varsity karate champ. "Yes, I traveled to the United States, South Korea and Germany. And I like traveling but not with karate teams. Not knowing who I'm going to meet makes me nervous," he admitted.

What about their immediate plans? "Everybody would like to get married as soon as possible," said Suhail. "It means being independent." The first of the grooms will be Abdullah whose wedding is set for the 14th of the Islamic month of Shawwal. As for Saleh, a long-time fishing enthusiast who describes himself as having first opened his eyes in the sea and who delights in showing snapshots of the great catches that didn't get away — "I'm going to jump from the airplane straight into the Red Sea." His friend Suhail meanwhile will visit with family for two months while deciding where to work. After a fortnight's vacation at the end of Ramadan, Abdul Majeed will begin work with Petromin in Yanbu.

"In the life of a young man," wrote Sir William Osler, "the most essential thing for happiness is the gift of friendship." Since it was cultivated at UPM, this friendship will sweeten their memories of the ivory tower for work in the field, and friends for wives, they will be the stronger for these ties that bind.



QARYAT AL-FAU REMAINS: Top of the entrance to the tomb of 'Ijilba Hafam included in the architectural remains of Qaryat al-Fau.

A look into Arabia's past

By Catherine Rais
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The mystery and splendor of pre-Islamic civilization in Saudi Arabia is emerging from beneath the country's sands, ready to be discovered by the world. In a film put out by King Saud University's archaeology department, the ancient wonders of the once thriving commercial town of Qaryat al-Fau are being shared around the globe.

"We hope that we will be able to literally dig up our unknown past in an effort to enlighten the present, and we are firmly committed to training our own archaeologists," said Dr. Mansoor Al-Turki, President of King Saud University in a message introducing the film.

The film was previewed here recently at the John Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. A lavishly illustrated book entitled, *Qaryat al-Fau: A Portrait of Pre-Islamic Civilization in Saudi Arabia*, accompanies the film. Both serve to promote a greater understanding of the Arabian peninsula and its people and are being shown in major cities in Europe and the United States.

Qaryat al-Fau, once the site where caravans carrying myrrh and frankincense from the southern regions of Arabia to as far north as Turkey, is about 430 miles southwest of Riyadh. The seven expeditions to the site conducted by Professor Abdul Al-Ansary, chief archaeologist from King Saud University, have led to important discoveries about Arabian life prior to the appearance of the Prophet Muhammad, in the 600s A.D.

A highly organized commercial center and traces of a once well-developed society are the key discoveries by Al-Ansary and his team of specialists from all over the Arab world.

The Arabian peninsula — surrounded by the world's great ancient civilizations in the Nile Valley, the Fertile Crescent, and an ancient Greece and Rome — was at the crossroads of trade. Various artifacts and inscriptions on the city's walls attest to the presence of foreign entities.

Among the artifacts are a small, finely shaped bronze statue of Harporates who stands holding a horn with a bunch of grapes and a brass figurine in the shape of a dolphin. Both figures show the influence of Greek or Roman civilizations.

Al-Ansary and his archaeologist team so far have uncovered a palace, a temple, a souk, royal tombs, and a residential section at Qaryat al-Fau. The souks grew concentrically around the city — once the capital of the Kingdom of Kinda — as trade expanded.

Most shops appear to have had storage areas for their inventories and niches carved into the stone walls for storing perishable items. The small commercial center mimed a series of silver coins inscribed with human figures and the name of "Kahl" — who was worshipped then — for trade with the foreign caravans passing through.

Implement for cooking and serving meals reflected both aesthetic and technological sophistication, according to Al-Ansary. Bowls and serving vessels were colorfully glazed and equipped for easy handling and storage. Clay disks were placed under pots to diffuse the heat for cooking, much like the circle of gas jets used in contemporary stoves.

The first of Al-Ansary's expeditions took place in 1971, spurred by the writings of the well-known explorer, Hugh St. John Philby who discovered inscriptions and visible remnants at Qaryat al-Fau in 1952.

Much has been learned in this exciting archaeological discovery but the mystery of Arabia's ancient past remains. Al-Ansary says he looks forward to the discoveries his students will make in the future.

UPM students stage a play

By Robert Fraga

DHAHRAN — A group of students, under the direction of Martin Drury, have staged a production of *Mr. Roberts* in the Building 10 Auditorium of the University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM) before an audience of 500.

Adapted from Thomas Heggen's and Joshua Logan's prize-winning 1948 play, the production was a first-ever venture onstage for almost all of the 14-strong cast. The UPM event, which was sponsored by the UPM Student Union Performing Arts Club, follows a similar venture two years ago when Drury, who works as an English language instructor at UPM, mounted a production of *12 Angry Men*. The one veteran of that performance to appear in *Mr. Roberts* was Jacob Tamano, who took the role of Ensign Pulver.

Playing Roberts himself was Ramzi Al-Ali, a freshman student from Jeddah who is majoring at UPM in petroleum engineering. Talking to Arab News after his performance, Al-Ali said that the theme of the play — which relates Roberts' attempts to be transferred from an American cargo ship to a front-line vessel during the final months of World War II — was timeless. Roberts' patriotic impulses were something Al-Ali could understand and identify with. "Such people still exist," said Al-Ali.

People like the captain of Roberts' ship still exist, too. Played like a little Bonaparte by Saleem Azzuqa, the captain tries to thwart Roberts' transfer in a display of bombastic bloody-mindedness which has to be seen to be appreciated.

Strong team spirit characterized the UPM staging of *Mr. Roberts*; each actor supported the efforts of his fellow players. The cast viewed the film version of the play with Henry Ford, Jack Lemmon, and James Cagney as Roberts, Ensign Pulver, and the Captain respectively, in order to learn from their interpretation. But for all their rehearsals, which went on for five weeks preceding the performance — a host of technical hitches and stage problems bedeviled the production up to show time. Some eleventh hour coaching of the stage crew by Drury and redoubled effort on the part of the cast pulled the pro-

SELF-SERVICING

DO-IT-YOURSELF CAR MAINTENANCE
FIT NEW DISC BRAKE PADS

WRITTEN & DRAWN BY BILL CALDWELL

1 JACK UP THE CAR AND REMOVE THE WHEEL TO GET AT THE BRAKE ASSEMBLY. IF YOU'RE WORKING ON THE FRONT WHEELS, PUT THE HANDBRAKE ON - WITH REAR WHEELS, CHECK-

UP THE FRONT WHEELS AND RELEASE THE HANDBRAKE

THOROUGHLY CLEAN ANY DIRT GREASE OR OIL FROM THE CALIPER UNIT AND BRAKE DISC.

2 PULL OUT THE RETAINING-PIN CLIPS WITH A PAIR OF LONG-NOSED PLIERS.

3 THEN PULL OUT THE RETAINING PINS WITH PLIERS. IF YOU HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY, PUSH THEM THROUGH WITH A SMALL SCREWDRIVER.

SPLIT-PIN TYPE RETAINERS SHOULD BE RENEWED WITH THE BRAKE PADS.

the BUMBLES of mumbles

The Oak elves of Oak Lea Part II: The land of silver webs

By Alexander J. Frith

Illustrations by Nicholas Dumine
Dooley was very worried and turned to Dearlo, asking "Could the Wizard be of any assistance?"

"Good idea!" agreed Dearlo. "Hasten back to the Castle and bring the Wizard to the Oak Tree."

Without further ado, Dooley flapped his wings and rose up and away.

Back at the Castle, when he had heard the news, the Wizard picked up his magic telescope and whispered to it: "Magic Telescope, tell me, do, Who has the Welsh cakes. Tell me true!"

We must away to the old Oak Tree To help the Oak Elves, you and me. Dearlo, Lillypop and Toggler too All away for me and you, I can see who smacks her lips; It's Doolallydip, the nasty witch."

With that, he climbed on Dooley's back and away they went to the old Oak Tree of the Uplands.

Soon the Bumbles and the Wizard were discussing how to entice Doolallydip the Witch out of her land of Silver Webs spun by silver spiders. The Wizard explained that she was powerless without her magic cloak and he had a plan to get it off her, but first she must be brought out of her land.

So it was agreed that Dearlo and Toggler would enter the land of the

Silver Webs and issue a challenge from the Wizard to compete in a competition of magic. Soon they found themselves in a maze of beautifully spun webs in the depths of the wood. In the center of each web rested a silver spider.

Dearlo and Toggler knew that if they touched one single web they would be held fast, so they carefully picked their way through, heading toward the Witch's palace, which was gleaming in the distance, cold and silvery.

Dearlo heard a laugh coming from a

window and, peeping through, saw Doolallydip rubbing her hands with glee. There, in front of her, on a big silver dish, were the Welsh cakes.

"Ha-Ha! I'm looking forward to my tea today. I love Welsh cakes — all light as a feather, with lovely currents in the middle. Clever me, stealing them from those silly little Oak Elves!"

"Not so clever!" called Dearlo through the window. The Witch turned in surprise and sped to the window. She was amazed to see the two Bumbles staring at her.

"What are you doing in my land?" she hissed.

"We want to take their cakes back to the Oak Elves," said Toggler, not at all afraid of the Witch.

"They are my cakes now!" the Witch gloated.

"No! they belong to the Oak Elves, who are very upset at you stealing them. That was not a very nice thing to do, you know," said Dearlo.

"If they are silly enough to leave them unattended, that's their fault. I'm not such a good cook."

"It is still very wrong to steal from other people," repeated Dearlo. "The Wizard challenges you to a duel of magic. If you lose, you are to return the cakes. If you win, the Oak Elves will cook you Welsh cakes every week."

Next Friday: The Duel



The Wizard



The Oystermouth Castle. Below: Off to the land of the Silver Webs.



With an eye on foreign markets

French rail woos passengers from airlines, cars

By Gilbert Sedbon

PARIS, (R) — France is overhauling its already modern railway system to woo passengers away from airlines and cars. French Railways, which carries 697 million passengers a year, including 433 million on the capital's suburban network, is also trying to capture a big share of multi-billion-dollar markets for high-speed trains abroad.

The operation is designed to improve services at home and boost sales abroad to overcome a 1981 operational loss estimated at two billion francs (\$330 million), and to cover future investments in high-speed trains, rail officials say.

They say state-owned Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer (SNCF) needs more cash to extend its high-speed rail services

throughout the country, linking the new 260 kmh (162 mph) Train a Grande Vitesse (TGV) to European capitals.

The modern TGV was introduced in September on the Paris-Lyon run, cutting travel time by half. In less than 10 months, it has been extended to Marseilles and the French Riviera.

By comparison, Japan's famed Shinkansen Tokaido trains which opened the era of high-speed rail travel, are running at 155 mph (250 kmh) on the Tokyo-Osaka line.

In the face of tough competition from the Japanese, the SNCF is conducting talks with Amtrak, the U.S. government-backed railway network which is planning new high-speed rail links to compete against air travel in California and eventually in Florida, Texas and the Chicago area.

Negotiations are progressing with South Korea for a \$5 billion high-speed rail line to be constructed in time for the Olympic Games in 1988, officials say.

In the past 20 years, the French railway building industry has exported 2,500 locomotives, 2,500 passenger coaches and 40,000 freight cars to 60 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

SNCF chairman Andre Chadeau has introduced a program designed to give French railways a "new look" to attract the four out of 10 Frenchmen who have not taken a train for five years.

With the TGV, he has already succeeded in biting into air traffic by taking away more than 50,000 passengers or 10 percent of the French domestic airline Air Inter a month.

The international oil crisis has given a big

boost to traveling by rail and speeded up the new generation of high-speed trains in Western Europe. High road tolls and expensive gasoline have meant many motorists taking the train.

The SNCF aims at increasing passenger traffic from last year's 2.8 percent to five percent this year, and to reverse the declining trend in its freight business, Chadeau says.

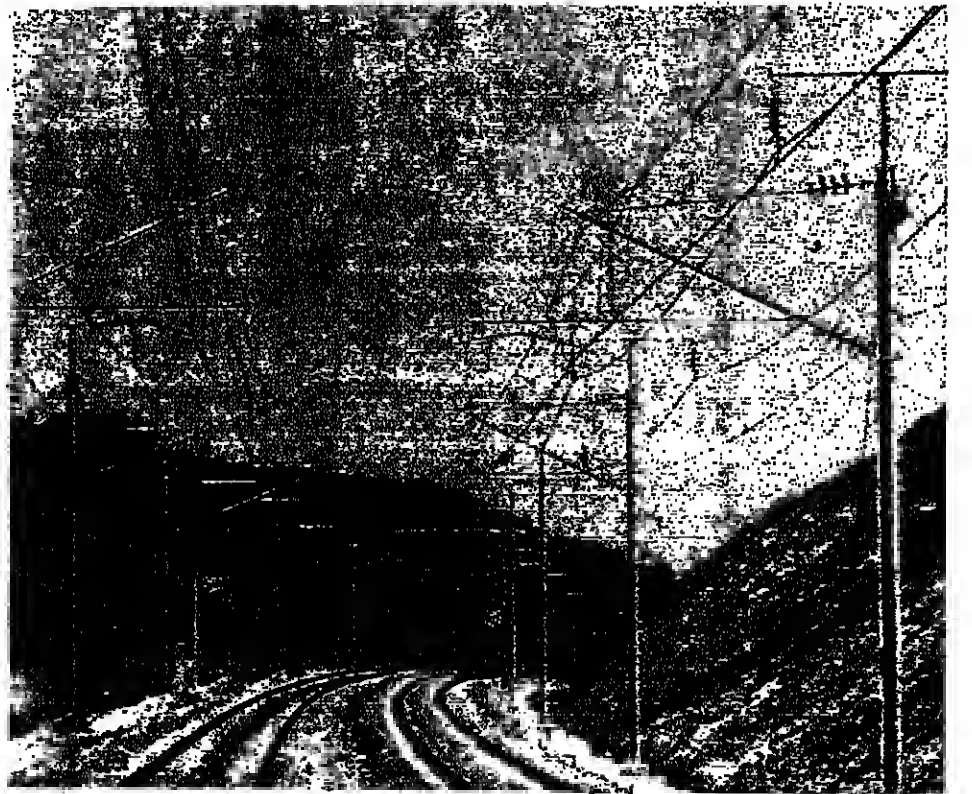
Improvements are due to be spread throughout the 35,000 km (22,000 mile) network in the next two years, including 250 million franc (\$60 million) modernization work on 200 stations and 50 new car parks.

French trains have a reputation for serving the worst food to be had in this land of gastronomes. But the trains are frequent, generally comfortable and nearly always on time.

The SNCF built a whole new track for the TGV to reach the high speed for which it was designed.

The lay-out has eliminated many curves and greatly reduced the number of bridges. Historical and natural beauty sites, have been carefully preserved.

Chadeau estimates that about 17 million passengers will use the TGV service annually in the next two years, growing to 20 million by 1990 when the network is extended to the Channel coast in the north and Bordeaux, on the Atlantic.



HIGH-SPEED ROUTE: The modern Train a Grande Vitesse (TGV) was introduced in September on the Paris to Lyons run, cutting travel time in half.

Trams doomed? They are doing fine in France

By Michel Richard

PARIS, (R) — The tram was thought to be doomed, buried for ever: it had been decided, in the name of progress, that the good old tramway service in towns was of no more use. So it's something of a surprise today to learn that the tram is making a comeback and even being considered as a means of transport for the future.

A fine revenge after 25 long years in limbo. In the 50s it's true, the tram was sent to the scrap-heap dealers. The streets were left clear for a new idol, the private automobile. Only three towns in France — Saint-Etienne, Lille and Marseille — kept the trams, and even then used them in a very limited way only. It was somewhat unwise for France to do away with them so thoroughly, for, elsewhere in the world, some 300 towns still use trams every day (they include Cologne, Geneva, Brussels, Berlin).

So why a comeback for the tram in France just at this moment? For the simple reason that the crisis in fuel and power is encouraging cities and countries to look for former means of transport which might well be more economical than buses and cars and yet well adapted to conditions in average-sized towns.

In 1975, the State Secretary for Transport in France launched a contest for the creation of a tramway system. The contest was won by "Alstom-Atlantique" (the top company for railways construction in France and manufacturer of the new high-speed train linking Paris and Lyon) at the head of a consortium which included the "Compagnie Industrielle de materiel de Transport" (CIMT-Lorraine), "Francorail MTE" and "Traction CEM Oerlikon". Early in November, the state and the industrialists signed the convention which

has given a real boost to the new development of the tramway. The contract includes a state subsidy of 14 million francs and a loan of 10 million francs by the ANVAR ("Agence Nationale pour la Valorisation de la Recherche") the national agency for aid to research.

However, the tramway material which will be manufactured will have little in common with the noisy, creaking, jolting and wheezing contraptions of yesteryear. Since those days, streamlining and technological innovation have arrived on the scene. The new French tram will be in the form of two carriages in aluminium, connected together and 28 meters long altogether. The rails will be elegant. The trams will be able to transport 168 persons at 70 km per hour. The power is electric, thus non-polluting for the atmosphere. The resilient wheels make very little noise and

the suspension gives flexibility and considerable comfort for the passengers. There won't be any jolts in stopping and starting, either: braking and acceleration will be done very gradually. And a power recuperator will enable 30 percent of the energy used in braking to be recovered.

Investing in these trams will be particularly profitable for average-sized towns of 150,000 inhabitants, which have big transport problems but not a lot of money to spend. For not only do these trams use little fuel, they also have a life expectancy of 25 years and need hardly any maintenance. They pay their way at 5,000 passengers per hour, compared with 30,000 for the underground "metro" in Paris. Nantes will be the first town to get trams — in 1984 — but many others are interested, too, including Toulouse, Strasbourg, Bordeaux, Grenoble.



MODERN TRAM: After 25 years in limbo, the tram is being revived in France as an effective means of transportation which saves energy and time.

Spring grass growing in London--it's crass

By Katharine Whitehorn

LONDON, (LOS) — "Spring is sprung, the grass is riz, I wonder where de bodies is?" Sang Ogden Nash — no gardener, plainly, or his spring plaint would have been "I wonder where de work force is?" Children, in the brief moment between wrecking your garden and complaining about the inadequate cover it provides, can be well deployed as overpaid jobbing gardeners; the only moment, I reckon, when having a lawn is actually any fun.

My spiritual home has to be Toledo, Ohio, where (according to John Denver) the natives come out to watch the grass die; I once seized on a book called *The Death of Grass*, but alas it was only science fiction. Why is every spring spoiled by the need to get the grass cut before you do anything else? Why does the blasted stuff grow so much faster than the flowers? And why do we regard it as compulsory?

A friend of mine moved into a house a few years back whose garden reminded her of a stretch of motorway, not a blade in sight; she had the wit to leave it alone, adding only tubs and beds, and now it's one of the prettiest gardens going. My husband caused great offense to my family once, when asked what present he would like for the garden, by say-

ing hopelessly "six bags of concrete", increasingly I see what he means.

At the beginning, of course, I was shocked at the very idea. But when you get a house that has this bit stick on the back of it, you simply don't know what you're in for. What we ought to do is to set our sights a bit further ahead before we begin; to face up to the possibility of a summerhouse. French cricket, pets.

What few of us have is the perspective that goes any further than the immediate mayhem caused by small children; we slap down sandpits where the sand will later get into the tea, put up revolving clothes-lines where they will mask the view we will ever have in old age. We don't cheer ourselves with the thought that the Mongol hordes, outgrowing our patch, will around the age of 10, switch their ghastly attentions to the park.

Nor do we remember that when they go, and we think we can get down at least to proper gardening it will soon become too back-breaking, too exhausting and above all too near the ground.

It is all the other things you do in a garden besides plant things that actually give the place its real dimension. I reckon we do, as a family, make pretty fair use of ours; people

paint and saw wood and fling frisbees, there's a home-made brick barbecue to give shelter to the slings in the winter, and we often eat out there. The Chinese proverb says if you have two loaves, sell one and buy a lily; in my view, if you have two lilies you should sell one and buy a loaf.

Whether you make real use of a small garden depends, I'm sure, on the seemingly trivial thing of how easy it is to get into it. If you have to go Out to the Garden, you will only do it in order to Do Something.

If, however, you can just flow out into it, if you can drift out with your polishing or your glueing job or your coffee-cup in your hand, then you'll be out there all the time. But you can't do that if you have to fight your way past a treble-bolted door and a coal bunker and three bags of compost.

Treat the garden as part of the house, and with any luck it will be as much use, as much fun and as well adapted to you as the house is. Treat it reverently as The Garden, and 20 centuries of agricultural guilt will beam in on you from every dreaded yard.

Perhaps then your only hope will be to let h go back to pasture, to "naturalize" some daffodils as the Americans say; and even as a last resort buy a goat. A goat will even cut the grass; though I still think heavy paving's a better bet.

Science, technology are important school topics

By Paul Dehart Hurd

WASHINGTON (WP) — The fastest growing minority group in the United States is the scientifically and technologically illiterate. Chances are that if you know a young person finishing high school this spring, he or she is part of it.

Of the 25 instructional hours available in a school week, elementary school children get an average one hour of science and less than four of arithmetic. In junior high, students continue math, but most don't start algebra until the 9th grade, and then only two-thirds of 9th graders do so. The science program is mixed up, with few opportunities to explore a science or engineering topic in any systematic way.

Only 34 percent of our 3 million annual high school graduates have completed three years of math. Only 8 percent complete a course in calculus — only 31 percent of the high schools even teach calculus. Most seniors have had a biology course, a little over a third have had chemistry. Physics is a part of this sequence for perhaps as few as 10 percent.

Three successive nationwide American assessments have shown a decline in achievement in science. Two assessments of mathematics have shown a negligible decline in mathematics learning in elementary schools, but the decline increased for 13-year-olds and was greatest for 17-year-olds. The mean score in mathematics on the Scholastic Aptitude Test dropped from 502 in 1963 to 466 in 1980. The proportion of students who scored at the highest level declined by 15 percent between 1967 and 1975, while the lowest scoring group grew by 38 percent. There has been a 70 percent increase in remedial math courses in public four-year colleges over the last five years.

There is one bright spot: in the 1970s the number of students taking advanced placement examinations more than doubled. If we can assume that these are the students best qualified to pursue scientific and technical careers, U.S. schools are generating a talent pool of some 50,000 students each year. Even if this number were sufficient to provide future researchers and professional engineers — and no one knows if it is — it would still leave the U.S. without other scientifically knowledgeable young people.

There is a critical shortage of qualified science and mathematics teachers. During the 1970s, the U.S. experienced a 77 percent decline in the number of secondary school mathematics teachers being trained and a 65 percent decline in science teachers. Of those trained, more and more are leaving teaching for business or industry. Nationwide this school year, 50 percent of the teachers employed by high schools to teach mathematics and science were unqualified and are now teaching with emergency certificates.

Compare science and mathematics education in the United States with that in the Soviet Union, East Germany, China and Japan:

Their school years average 240 days, and absences, considered a family responsibility, are minimal. Typically, the U.S. school year is scheduled for 180 days but shrinks to 160 because of absences.

Their schools have a 5½ or six-day school week and a six — to eight-hour school day. American children attend school four to five hours a day, five days a week.

Their school vacations are short and dispersed to minimize interferences with the learning sequence. American children have a three-month intellectual vacation in the summer.

Each of the four countries has a national

educational policy emphasizing the importance of science and mathematics to economic and cultural progress. America has no such policy.

As with American students, children abroad begin instruction in science and arithmetic in elementary school. Specially trained teachers take over science and mathematics in grade four. For the most part, American elementary school children have one teacher for all subjects throughout the first six years, and sometimes the first eight years.

Specialized study begins for children in other countries in the sixth grade with separate courses in mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics and geography. Each course extends over a period of four to six years. These courses are required of all students. The time spent on these subjects, based on class hours, is approximately three times that of even the most science-oriented students in the United States.

But at no time do the course requirements in science and mathematics in those countries exceed what is allocated to the social sciences, humanities and languages. Indeed foreign language study — usually English — is encouraged to make it possible for students to tap the world's largest resource of scientific and technical information. There are more students and adults learning English in China than there are English-speaking people in the United States.

Russia requires precollege science teachers to carry out a research project in their major field before they may teach in a secondary school. Each of the four countries has provisions for continuing programs of in-service education. Local colleges and universities are expected to assume much of this responsibility. Members of the academy of sciences in each of the countries share a responsibility for keeping curriculum materials up to date and socially valid.

Other countries recognize the importance of science and mathematics to meeting future economic challenges and that they succeed in encouraging a large percentage of students to pursue careers in science, mathematics and engineering, and in generating a supportive citizenry for scientific endeavors.

Children's books

LONDON (LPS) — What exactly is life like in a castle? What machine is useful on a farm? How are plastics made?

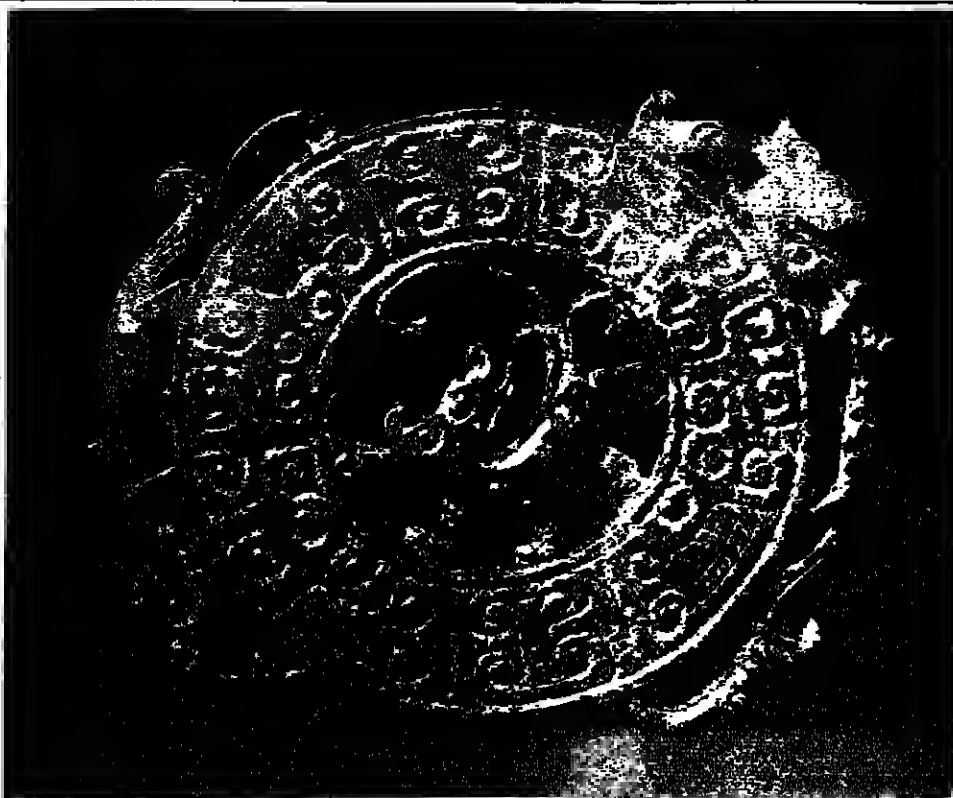
Children who can answer these diverse questions might have acquired the information from a series of books that will now be available across the world. This is the result of a recent link-up between two of Britain's leading publishers and exporters of children's educational volumes.

Cambridge Educational (CE), part of Cambridge University Press (CUP), have taken over two of the information series of Dinosaur Publications, who are trade publishers. The combined range will be offered to primary and secondary schools virtually worldwide.

Both companies deal extensively in overseas markets. CE are, for example, represented in all English-speaking countries as well as India, Pakistan and Japan, and Dinosaur have produced special language versions of selected titles for Japan.

"We will now be able to produce many important new titles," says Althea Braithwaite, managing editor of Dinosaur.

Among those already available are one covering science, architecture, botany, technology, transport and industry. Age range covered is 5 to 18. Future titles in the series will be published by CUP, from whom all current titles are available.



Collecting rare jade isn't always expensive

TAIPEI — Jade collecting is an interesting and rewarding hobby which interests specialists around the world. This hobby is of particular interest to those of the Chinese heritage who find having a collection of jade also links them with their predecessors.

Yang Ta Chi is a third generation overseas Chinese. His family was for decades in trade with New Zealand, but he and his relatives in China were caught up in the whirlwind of mainland China in 1949. They lost everything. His relatives were persecuted and had their property taken away, and he himself found his visit to China ending in precipitate flight to Hong Kong with nothing to his name except a small piece of jade given him by his grandmother. It doesn't sound like a very promising beginning for a success story, but it is this same Yang Ta Chi who contributed over nine hundred pieces of fine jade to the National Museum of History's "Four Thousand Years of Jade Work in China" this year, in which more than three thousand pieces were displayed, including fifty pieces of pre-Han Dynasty jade from another private collection.

Asked how he became a jade collector, Yang Ta Chi said that alone in Hong Kong, he found his memories of his family concentrated in the one piece of jade that remained to him. Little by little he began to collect.

Then when the Cultural Revolution swept China, jade began to flood the Hong Kong market, most of it confiscated from persecuted Chinese families and sold by the communist government.

Although only a junior clerk in a Hong Kong firm, Yang began buying. He made many mistakes, but as he read books on jade carving, shade, color, polish, place of origin and so on, he gradually became an expert. He frequented the jade shops, talked with other connoisseurs, and became a member of a jade club that exchanged information on jade appraisal and evaluation.

Now famous, Yang has never bought in the international markets. "Many collectors want to buy at Sotheby's or other great European firms, but I do not own anything from such places. I believe that people who know enough about jade can purchase fine, not overpriced objects if they know enough about jade."

Yang's only regret is that his children do not share his enthusiasm. He shakes his head and says, "They think the stuff is out of fashion."

Out of fashion indeed Chinese love of jade has persisted for over four thousand years. Jade has served court after court for ritual objects, for ornaments, and for symbols of power.

The Chinese worship jade so much that they believe there is something spiritual about it. The ancients arranged jade in caskets in the hope that it would keep the corpses from rotting and protect the dead from devils. Many people today believe that jade is "alive", and we certainly know that the stone reacts to body heat and natural chemicals in a way that changes the color and transparency of a piece.

Though jade work reached its highest development through court patronage, jade has won its way from being a symbol of nobility and sacredness to acceptance as a precious stone popular with people in all walks of life. Nowadays, to all who love this beautiful stone, it stands for the Confucian virtues of kindness, propriety, wisdom, bravery and justice.

There has been much talk of specialized, selective education in the Soviet Union. Little exists. Apart from the rarefied academies for the gifted, all schools are neighborhood schools, following the common curriculum.

The only distinction is that about 12 percent of schools in Moscow and Leningrad and 1 percent elsewhere have developed a particular specialization, usually in teaching a foreign language. They may draw up to 20 percent of their children from outside their immediate zone and, in the senior years after 15, children may transfer to the school from elsewhere. Work in the extra subject is added to the ordinary curriculum and means a longer school day.

Extra classes in academic subjects for the bright are out, however, confined to such schools. Any school can put on enrichment classes provided at least 10 children want to take the subject. They can also run whatever clubs the staff are prepared to offer.

Children with the enthusiasm and energy to take advantage of this diversity of choice can benefit greatly, and, if they prove their ability, will be highly praised and valued. A good deal of eccentric behavior will be accepted from them — a tolerance which, following them into adult life, ensures that the traces of a highly directive society do not gall the brightest too fiercely. For average children the burden of keeping up is, by general admission, heavy. For the stragglers, life is hard.

Stuffed vegetables, popular Turkish dish

By Aysel Ustualp

ISTANBUL — Stuffed vegetables are popular main dishes in the Turkish kitchen. They are called *dolma* and prepared to be served either cold or hot. The ones served hot have meat in them and the ones served cold are cooked with olive oil. The recipe of the stuffing with meat is given separately, and using rice as a stuffing, the following recipe and cooking slowly about an hour, you can fill hollowed out tomatoes, sweet peppers, eggplants, etc. Dolmas must be cooked slowly or else the stuffing comes out.

Stuffing to be served with dishes to be served hot:

INGREDIENTS:
300 gr. minced beef
½ cup rice
½ cup bouillon (or water)
1 bunch or 2 tablespoons dill
1 teaspoon salt
1 bunch or 1 teaspoon parsley (chopped)
2 medium onions (finely chopped)
½ teaspoon black pepper
2 tablespoons fat (or butter)
2 tablespoons tomato sauce or 1 tomato

PREPARATION:
Melt fat and fry the onions until lightly browned. Mix tomato sauce, add rice and bouillon and cook until rice is soft and all the liquid has been absorbed — about 10-12 minutes. Remove from heat and cool slightly. Add the minced beef, dill, parsley, pepper, salt, and knead for five minutes. This stuffing is now ready to be used.

You can prepare the vegetables you want to cook according to the following recipe. You can have a mixture of them and serve to meet individual taste.

Meat-Stuffed Green Peppers

INGREDIENTS:
6 large green peppers
1 cup bouillon (or water)
salt
2 tablespoons clarified fat
2 tablespoons chopped parsley

PREPARATION:
Choose young peppers carefully. They should be medium in size and of a uniform shape, not too intensely green nor too yellow. Cut out the stalk very carefully — this will act as your lid later on — and be careful not to split the peppers. Clean out all the seeds and wash well under running water. Boil for five minutes, then strain this water off — this renders the peppers less bitter. Add water and boil. Stain and leave aside to cool.

Fill them with stuffing given above, adding the stalk as cover. Stand upright in a stewpan, add bouillon, fat and salt and cook over moderate heat for 35-40 minutes. Serve hot in its own liquid and decorate with parsley. Yogurt can also be served for those who like it.

Meat-Stuffed Tomatoes

INGREDIENTS:
6 large tomatoes
1 cup bouillon (or water)
salt and pepper
2 teaspoons butter
6 sprigs parsley

PREPARATION:
Wash tomatoes and cut a lid from the top of each. Clean out the pulp inside, taking care not to break the skins. Fill with the stuffing given above and arrange in a shallow kettle side by side. Add the bouillon, butter and seasoning and cook 30 minutes. Decorate with finely chopped parsley and serve hot with yogurt.

Cold Dishes (Olive oil Dolmas)

Stuffing for green peppers, tomatoes, vine leaves, etc. This stuffing must only be used in dishes which are to be served cold.

INGREDIENTS:
1 cup rice
½ cup water
5 large onions (chopped finely)
1 tablespoon pine kernels (nuts)

1 teaspoon sugar
½ teaspoon mixed herbs
1 sprig of mint (chopped)
1 cup olive oil
½ cup cider
1 large tomato (skinned)
1 tablespoon currants
1 teaspoon pepper
1 sprig of dill (chopped)
1 teaspoon salt

PREPARATION:
Cover rice with hot water and leave aside until water is cold. Wash several times under running water, strain and leave aside.

Fry onions in hot oil until they are brown. And rice, salt, pepper, and pine kernels, stirring occasionally to avoid sticking. Add the chopped tomato, currants, dill, mint, mixed herbs, water and cider. Stir and cook for about 20 minutes. Add sugar last of all and use the stuffing as directed in the following recipes.

Stuffed Vine Leaves in Olive Oil

INGREDIENTS:
300 gr. vine leaves
1 cup water (hot)
juice of half lemon
Pile stuffing (given above)

PREPARATION:
Put the washed and cleaned vine leaves into boiling water and cook for five minutes. Strain, cut off stalks, with the hairy sides of the leaves facing downwards, put 1 teaspoon of stuffing given above on each leaf and roll up fairly tightly, like an envelope as far as possible, shiny sides of the leaves facing upwards. Line a shallow pan with large washed vine leaves (this is to prevent the dolma from burning) and arrange the stuffed leaves side by side. Sprinkle with the lemon juice, add hot water, cover with a heavy plate and then lid and cook on medium heat for about an hour.

Allow to cool in the same pan and serve cold.

Stuffed Cabbage Leaves in Olive oil

INGREDIENTS:
White cabbage
Pile stuffing
lemon juice
1 cup water

PREPARATION:
Cut cabbage in half, lengthwise, and remove the tender middle part. Wash remaining cabbage and put into boiling salted water and cook for 12 minutes. Strain off water and allow to cool. Tear off the leaves gently. Put one good-sized teaspoon of stuffing on each piece. Fold envelope-fashion and arrange at the bottom of a shallow pan which has been lined with cabbage leaves to prevent burning. Sprinkle on the lemon juice, cover with a heavy plate, put on pan lid and cook on medium heat for 1 hour. Allow to cool in the same pan and serve very cold.

If you wish to use the meat mixture inside the leaves, instead of the stuffing given above for cold dishes, in that case serve the same hot with yogurt, and omit the olive oil. After the dolmas which are heavy with stuffing, you need some dessert. Here is popular dessert which is nutritious baby food.

Ground Rice Pudding (muhallebi)

INGREDIENTS:
3 cups milk
¼ cup caster sugar
3 tablespoons ground rice
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ tablespoons cornflour

PREPARATION:
Boil milk with sugar and salt. Mix cornflour and ground rice with a little water and add this slowly to the boiling milk, stirring continuously. Cook until the mixture becomes a thickish custard (stirring all the time as this sweet burns easily). Remove from heat, pour into individual cups and chill. You can put icecream on it while serving.

Bon Appetit! or "Afiyet olsun" as the Turks say, and it is time for a cup of Turkish coffee.

How to make Turkish Coffee

To each small coffee cup (the same size as the Arabian coffee cup) use 1 teaspoon Turkish coffee and from 1 to 2 teaspoons sugar, depending on how sweet you like it. A pot (cezve) with a long handle is the implement for making it.

Put cold water, sugar and coffee into the pot and over a very low heat (this is most important), bring to the boil, stirring at first until all the sugar has been dissolved. Allow to come barely to the boil, to froth up, then remove from the flame, allow the froth to subside and pour a little amount into each cup so that the brown froth is distributed evenly. Repeat this three times, and serve immediately.

For three people use:
3 coffee cups water (the smallest coffee cups)
3 rounded teaspoons Turkish coffee
3-6 heaped teaspoons sugar (or 3-6 pieces of sugar)

Soviet children are diligent, kept busy

By Auriol Stevens

MOSCOW, (LOS) — Laziness, disobedience and disrespect are cardinal sins for Soviet children. Failure at school — where not attributable to ill-health — is ascribed to lack of diligence either on the part of the children or of their parents and teachers.

And Soviet children are kept busy. They need to be with city housing grossly overcrowded; with a third of marriages ending in divorce and with most parents in full-time work. From the age of three the majority of children are in kindergarten all day, living and playing together in a cosy, collective atmosphere. At this stage reading and writing are left to parents at home.

At seven — or six in an increasing number of areas — children move on to school, a single school where they stay until 17 with the option to switch to vocational school at 15. Classes take up four hours a day, six days a week in the first years, rising to six hours a day. Homework adds another hour or two for young children and anything up to four hours a day for ambitious seniors.

All children follow the same, centrally prescribed curriculum, plus, in republics with their own language, extra classes to ensure mastery of Russian alongside the local language. At 11, foreign languages are introduced and separate sciences replace "nature study". All use the same textbooks, translated if necessary. All work in mixed ability classes.

Differences of ability are recognized only in that bright children are set to help slow ones and teachers are encouraged to provide different materials for those who find the textbooks too hard.

Classes are co-educational except for practical subjects, sewing and cooking for girls, crafts for boys. Here, the degree of sex stereotyping — and the lack of concern about it — is startling to a consciousness-raised Westerner visiting the land of female emancipation.

Although all girls do math and science, few seem to enjoy it or excel at it. Liana Shetsiruli, an imposing dragon who heads Georgia's most prestigious school, explained without a quail: "For a girl the humanities are more suitable. They are more creative, closer to life, more easily understandable. Math and science are a bit

too abstract."

Both parents and teachers are held responsible for children's attitudes and progress. Teachers are assessed every five years and can be dismissed if their pupils' pass-rates or conduct fall below par. As a result there is a high premium on rote learning and cramming to get everyone through the set courses. Extra classes are provided for the slow — a heavy burden in some schools since the syllabuses are widely recognized to be too difficult for many children.

Children who fail must return in the summer holiday to retake subjects. If they fail again they repeat a year. Few do. The high level of achievement owes much to high expectations but it must also owe something to the Russian exam system. All assessments, except in Russian and math, are oral and are conducted by teachers in the school. Credit can legitimately be given for earnest endeavor and the "questions" are not questions at all but topics requiring factual recall rather than manipulation of information.

Pupils who rebel are subject to public criticism, as are their parents. Classmates, the parents' committee, teachers, inspectors, even employers can all get in on the act. Names and offenses are posted publicly in the school.

In the last resort a child can be expelled. Children "whose parents are defeated", as Georgia's Education Minister put it, are assigned to closed boarding schools where they receive "labor upbringing with strict discipline." Georgia has one such school with 300 pupils.

For the majority of children, however, and especially for the bright and enthusiastic, life is sunny. Discipline, if strict and designed to produce conformity, is enforced with almost chivalrous kindness. Any teacher who hits a child is dismissed on the spot.

The apparent uniformity of schooling is broken by a wide range of extra-curricular activities, classes and clubs. There is enormous scope for the development of outside interests and talents — at least in the cities. (The national education press carries periodic complaints of inadequate provision elsewhere.)

Much of the extra-curricular provision is in the hands of the young Pioneers, membership of which is itself something of a

badge of merit. Pioneers can edit their own newspapers, play with computer games in the space labs, play music, sing and expend prodigious amounts of energy in machismo folk dancing complete with saber fights (for boys only). Sports schools abound, some full time, most taking children after school. Georgia boasts eight such schools for cycling alone and caters altogether for 32 different sports.

It is through these extra activities and classes that the Soviet Union spots and develops the talents of those few thousand children (estimated at 0.2 percent out of the school population of 40 million) who are selected through ferocious competitions for specialized academies for the highly gifted in music, art, sport, dancing, science and so on.

There has been much talk of specialized, selective education in the Soviet Union. Little exists. Apart from the rarefied academies for the gifted, all schools are neighborhood schools, following the common curriculum.

The only distinction is that about 12 percent of schools in Moscow and Leningrad and 1 percent elsewhere have developed a particular specialization, usually in teaching a foreign language. They may draw up to 20 percent of their children from outside their immediate zone and, in the senior years after 15, children may transfer to the school from elsewhere. Work in the extra subject is added to the ordinary curriculum and means a longer school day.

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By Emma Ruth Zafrar

HONG KONG (Depthnews) — The best way to make the elderly, notably women, less isolated is to make them more productive and independent. This view is increasingly becoming the consensus of policy-makers the world over. They now see the employment of elderly people as an essential factor in development and in the stability of families and societies. Jobs for older people, they are saying, can no longer be treated as welfare.

Although the concept of "retirement" is understood on different terms in developed and developing nations, productivity in old age is said to be one answer to the problems of the elderly. Thus, they must be assisted either in remaining employed, or in finding jobs which would answer not only their economic requirements but also their physical and psychological needs.

Especially affected by such concerns are women who form the largest aging group in industrialized societies and will eventually predominate in the Third World.

In most countries women have a higher life expectancy than men. Women in United States, the Soviet Union and France, for example, on the average live eight to ten years longer than men; in Malawi, Bolivia

and Bangladesh, women outlive men by two to four years.

Another factor is that men tend to marry women younger than themselves. Thus it is often the women who are widowed. What contributes to their loneliness is the increasing trend toward living alone rather than with their children, who by the time already have families of their own.

Although widowhood dislocates both men and women, the latter tend to be more deeply affected. Trained for dependency and valued primarily for their nurturing roles in most societies, women have more difficulty overcoming the loneliness that comes with the spouse's death. If the widow has been economically dependent on the husband, the problem of subsistence also comes in.

These are traditional problems which are today made worse by new factors, such as rapid industrialization which has lured younger adults to the towns. If the elderly remain behind, they become forgotten in the village. If they move in with their children, their declining emotional flexibility may make them lonely and unhappy in the unfamiliar setting.

Under most social security systems, women are inequitably treated because they are homemakers assured of the male bread-

winner's support both during their working life and after. Also, having worked for much lower wages, their savings tend to be less.

And finding employment is a much harder task for them.

By the end of the century, it is expected that the aging population in developing countries will be considerably greater than the current 2 to 4 percent ratio.

In industrialized countries, citizens aged 60 years and over already compose some 10 percent of the citizenry. How to preserve support structures for the elderly will be one of the subjects before the U.N. sponsored World Assembly on Aging in late July. According to William M. Kerrigan, assembly secretary-general, one of its major functions will be to impress government decision-makers "with the need to include the aging in the social, economic and political equations of society."

In so doing, planners for developing societies could take note of the experience of industrialized countries in dealing with the problems of the elderly. Developed countries, on the other hand, could learn from the Third World approach to aging. One such lesson, for instance, is how to reinforce the natural, informal network of the extended family and to build on the solidarity of the local community.

Over steel, farm subsidies

U.S., EEC on collision course

BRUSSELS, June 17 (R) — On the brink of a trade war over steel, Western Europe and the United States are apparently rushing headlong into a similar dispute over agriculture.

A trans-Atlantic row over the cash subsidies the European Economic Community (EEC) hands out to sell off its surplus food production has been simmering for months. Now Washington appears to be becoming exasperated as the 10-nation community digs in its heels in defense of its controversial farm policies.

EEC and U.S. officials at an agriculture conference in Zurich last week adopted uncompromising stances in terms that implied a clash was imminent.

"The Europeans must realize we are running out of patience," Alan Tracy, deputy undersecretary at the Department of Agriculture said in an interview with Reuters. Tracy was complaining about the EEC's complicated system of export subsidies, used to dispose of excess milk, cereals, sugar and meat on world markets.

The Americans say the Europeans are giving unfair handouts to dump the food on world markets, taking away business tradi-

tionally won by U.S. farmers. The situation has become more acute, Tracy said, because of the steep drop in income American farmers have suffered in recent years.

With a glut on world food markets next year expected to depress prices further, the Reagan administration is under strong pressure from its powerful farm lobby to retaliate against the EEC.

A U.S. farm delegation visiting Brussels recently compared present difficulties with the great depression of the 1920s. "Unless we see some changes (in EEC policies) we will be forced to take action," Tracy said.

The U.S. is already pursuing several complaints against the community before the international trade watchdog, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). But Tracy indicated that Washington might be forced to take action outside the GATT if Europe refused to modify its policies.

One possibility would be for the U.S. to land a one-billion-dollar credit facility for buyers to encourage them to "buy American." Another would be for Washington to introduce its own system of export subsidies, possibly sparking off a subsidy war.

But EEC officials say they have no intention of adapting their policies in response to U.S. attacks.

Claude Villain, influential director of the EEC Commission's agriculture department, said last week that the Americans were "living in cloud cuckoo land" if they thought the EEC was going to stop exporting its food surpluses.

"The U.S. should have no illusions about Europe's intentions in agriculture," Villain said, adding that the community would do all that was necessary to maintain its share of the world food trade.

The EEC Commission has proposed setting up long-term contracts with developing countries as part of a new overseas sales drive to ease its mounting food surpluses.

Villain also said Washington was already offering a whole range of subsidies to its own farmers. EEC diplomats said Washington's decision last week to impose import duties on the EEC's steel sales to the U.S. had hardened attitudes in Brussels.

The duties have put at risk sales worth around \$3 billion a year to European producers.

Reagan plea to restore cut in foreign aid

WASHINGTON, June 17 (R) — President Ronald Reagan has urged congressional budget negotiators to restore \$900 million in foreign aid slashed by the House of Representatives.

He sent a letter this week to Senate Budget Committee chairman Pete Domenici urging the house and Senate negotiators to fund \$12.1 billion for 1983 international assistance.

The negotiators met on different budget bills passed by the House and Senate in the hope of working out a compromise by the end of the week.

Last week, the house passed a budget plan endorsed by Reagan cutting the \$900 million but Domenici said Wednesday he had received a letter from president saying the cut would damage his ability to conduct foreign policy.

In discussions among the negotiators Democratic representatives Steven Solarz backed the Reagan appeal for the full \$12.1 billion in foreign assistance funds. He said the cut would have to come from aid to Egypt and Israel at a perilous time in the Middle East, or to Pakistan which he said had 95,000 Soviet troops massed on its border.

Rail, air strikes cripple Greece

ATHENS, June 17 (R) — A 24-hour strike by flight crews halted all flights of state-owned Olympic Airways Thursday, an airline spokeswoman said.

The flight crews' union said they would return to work Friday, but stage a 48-hour strike at the weekend. The airline has said accepting the crew members' demand for a 42 percent rise in salary and bonuses would be unfair to other Olympic employees.

Greek railway employees are staging a 24-hour strike Thursday to press demands for a five-day week, compensation for unhealthy working conditions and higher starting salaries. Meanwhile, the bank workers' union, Otee, announced Thursday that its three-week-old strike, which has paralysed most banking activity in Greece, is to continue.

Japan on horns of dilemma over yen's fall

TOKYO, June 17 (R) — The Japanese yen is on the sick list for the second time in just over two years, victim of the dollar's strength and a downturn in the domestic economy.

There is growing speculation that the finance ministry may be forced to invoke emergency powers, perhaps by restricting capital flows, to protect the declining yen.

The speculation has gained ground because of a consensus in the Japanese government that a weak yen will do more harm than good to a stagnant domestic economy, despite a possible boost to exports by making them cheaper, especially in dollar terms.

The dollar, buoyed by the failure of U.S. interest rates to start their long-awaited descent and continued uncertainty over the U.S. budget deficit, has soared to about 252 yen this week, an appreciation of more than 15 percent so far this year.

Foreign exchange dealers now predict the yen could tumble toward 260 to the dollar, close to its lows in early April, 1980, when the finance ministry took a series of measures to support the currency through moves to prevent capital outflows.

Although Japan's economic record,

Faces sweeping changes

Argentina at the crossroads

BUENOS AIRES, June 17 (R) — Argentine bankers and economists are predicting sweeping changes in domestic economic and foreign trade policies as they start to recover from the gloom of defeat in the Falklands war.

President Leopoldo Galtieri said in a broadcast speech on Tuesday night that his administration would revise and correct whatever was necessary in domestic and foreign policy to rebuild democratic institutions and strengthen the nation.

On the economy, Gen. Galtieri said there would be no place in future for speculation, deceit or laziness.

Critics of the military junta's economic policies have blamed financial system

introduced by it for widespread frauds, growing indebtedness of industrial companies and year-old economic recession in Argentina.

The financial system, which allows the free play of market forces, has kept interest rates sky-high for several years, the critics say. Argentina's military rulers are expected to introduce a new economic program enjoyed by civilian leaders, banking sources said.

Argentina's five major political parties have issued a statement proposing an economic program based on boosting domestic demand through higher wages and lower interest rates, and on reforming the financial system.

World Bank to revamp policy

WASHINGTON, June 17 (R) — The executive board of the World Bank is to consider a fundamental change in the way the agency borrows and lends money in its role of assisting developing and often desperately poor countries.

Bank officials said the new plan, which will be discussed by the board early next month, calls for the agency to borrow funds in the short-term market where interest rates change with fluctuating conditions.

The bank now borrows on a fixed-rate basis over the medium or long term, but this market has been shrinking because of volatile and exceedingly high interest rates, particularly in the United States.

Under its rules, the bank cannot borrow in the short-term variable rate market now dominating U.S. financing. As a result, the agency is denied access to one of the largest pools of available funds. World Bank President Tom Clausen told reporters at a press seminar sponsored by the agency that the change would give the bank more flexibility in obtaining funds.

The system, if approved as monetary sources say is likely, also allows interest rates on loans to countries to be reviewed every six months to ascertain if they should be adjusted because of changes in market conditions.

Most commercial loans, particularly in the United States, are variable, but the bank has resisted adopting this policy because many countries preferred the fixed-rate system.

However, Clausen said it now appeared that worldwide interest rates were beginning

to fall, partly because of reduced inflation. "There is a pretty good indication that interest rates are dropping and this should produce less of a burden on the borrowing countries," he said.

London stock market

LONDON, June 17 (R) — The market closed lower, reflecting concern over domestic industrial problems and the higher trend in U.S. interest rates. Dealers said, at 1500 the Financial Times index was down 9.7 at 5582.9.

Government bonds fell up to half a point and losses among equity leaders ranged 13p. Gold shares fell sharply after the afternoon London bullion, fixing was set at a three-year low of \$309.00 and North American stocks were also easier. Dealers added:

Inchape was 20.0 lower at 271 after final figures below market expectations while British and Commonwealth shipping was 11p off at 455 also after final. English China Clays was 4p down at 168 following interim results.

Unilever lost 15p at 564 and Glaxo ended 13p down at 694. Hawker, ICI, Thorn, Shell and Vickers eased between 5p and 10p. Banks were only fractionally off but insurance declined as much as 6p in places.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce)

London	305.25
Paris	313.32
Frankfurt	310.56
Zurich	310.56
Hong Kong	315.78

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON (AFP) — United States factories produced at only 70.8 percent of their capacity last month the lowest May figure for seven years, the U.S. Federal Reserve has announced here. It added that the capacity rate dropped 0.2 percent last month — the ninth drop recorded over the past 10 months. The U.S. steel industry is currently producing at 43.8 percent capacity.

OSLO (AFP) — The Norwegian government has decided to grant emergency aid of four million kroner (\$660 million) to Lebanon. The aid will be handled through the Norwegian Red Cross.

LONDON (AFP) — Hesketh Motorcycles, founded two years ago to put British motorcycles back on the map, was put into judicial management in the hope that a buyer will emerge to take over the cash-strapped firm. Sales of the firm's Hesketh 1000 motorcycles have been hampered by the recession. Founder Lord Hesketh raised a 600,000 pound (nearly \$1.1 million) loan last year and cannot find more credit.

LONDON (AFP) — Talbot UK, the British affiliate of the French group Peugeot-Citroen, lost 91 million pounds (\$164 million) last year, according to its annual report published here. In 1980 it lost 75 million pounds (\$135 million).

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Economic Community has given an additional \$500,000 in aid Thursday for the victims of the fighting in Lebanon, an EEC spokesman said Thursday. Last year the EEC gave \$200,000 for this purpose.

ASEAN assails West's role

SINGAPORE, June 17 (R) — Southeast Asia's fast developing nations Thursday opened an annual meeting with Western allies and Japan with criticism of their economic policies.

Singapore Foreign Minister and conference chairman Suppiah Dhanabalan blamed the industrialized countries for what he described as an erosion of confidence in the international economic system. "The developed countries must restore their faith and equally, or more important, our faith in a liberal, international economic system," he said.

The two-day dialogue follows three days of talks among foreign ministers from Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines — members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The United States is represented by Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel. Foreign Ministers Warren Cooper of New Zealand, Tony Street of Australia, Mark MacGuigan of Canada, Yoshio Sakuruchi of Japan and European Economic Community Council President Leo Tindemans are taking part.

Dhanabalan's speech made clear that economic issues, particularly the current economic recession in the West, would overshadow political discussions.

He appealed to ASEAN's allies to maintain a spirit of partnership and cooperation. ASEAN does not regard these meetings as a platform for asking the industrial North for handouts, nor do we regard the dialogue partners as countries with unlimited resources," he said.

The post-ministerial "dialogue," which has

become a fixture in recent years, is expected to feature appeals by ASEAN for wider access to markets and demands that protectionism be curbed.

Romania and Norway are interested in joining the annual dialogues, according to ASEAN officials. But Dhanabalan, in his speech, dashed their hopes when he said ASEAN foreign ministers had decided future dialogues would involve only groups of countries and not individual nations.

Officials said these regional groups were interested in opening dialogues: The Nordic Council, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the South Pacific Economic Forum, Economic Community of West African States and the Latin American Economic System.

While talks with the developed countries cover political, security and other matters, Dhanabalan said dialogues with any new groups would concentrate on specific subjects such as trade, industry or agriculture.

Inflation down in OECD states

PARIS, June 17 (R) — Inflation in the major industrial countries edged lower in April, the 24-member organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said Thursday.

Consumer prices in the OECD area, which covers the main non-Communist industrial countries, rose 8.4 percent in the year to April, after rising by 8.5 percent in the year to March.

However, the consumer price index rose 0.8 percent in April, after 0.4 percent in March, which reflected scheduled annual tariff and tax increases in many countries, the OECD said.

Food prices rose with the overall price index but retail energy prices were mostly unchanged, it added.

Asian bank lends Pakistan \$29m

MANILA, June 17 (AP) — The Asian Development Bank (ADB) announced approval Thursday of loans totalling \$43.4 million to Pakistan and Bangladesh and of its first technical assistance grant to a regional project of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The loan to Pakistan, amounting to \$29 million is to finance expansion of local long-distance and international telecommunications facilities ADB said. It has a repayment period of 25 years and bears an interest rate of 11 percent per annum.

Global gas demand seen rising 75%

LAUSANNE, June 17 (R) — World demand for gas should rise by nearly 75 percent by the end of the century but reserves will still remain huge, the International Gas Union has predicted.

The industry body told the world gas conference that only one-third of world reserves will have been used even by the year 2020, adding: "Natural gas has the potential to provide clean, efficient, economical energy to consumers far into the next century."

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 8:30 p.m. Thursday	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.13	9.11
Bangladesh Taka		16.00
Bulgarian Franc (1,000)		73.65
Canadian Dollar		269.00
Swiss Franc (100)	141.00	140.40
Dutch Guilder (100)	128.00	127.55
Egyptian Pound	3.35	3.55
Emirates Dirham (100)	93.56	93.50
French Franc (100)	51.00	50.70
Greek Drachma (1,000)	54.75	50.50
Indian Rupee (100)		36.20
Iranian Rial (100)		
Italian Lira (10,000)	25.40	25.00
Japanese Yen (1,000)		13.55
Jordanian Dinar	9.96	9.69
Kuwait Dinar	11.96	11.92
Lebanese Lira (100)	69.00	66.90
Moroccan Dirham (100)	54.00	56.40
Pakistani Rupee (100)		28.74
Philippine Peso (100)	41.00	
Pound Sterling	6.06	5.95
Qatari Rial (100)	94.20	94.35
Singapore Dollar (100)		159.80
Spanish Peseta (1,000)		31.15
Swiss Franc (100)	163.00	162.40
Syrian Lira (100)	59.25	54.88
U.S. Dollar	3.44	3.432
Yemeni Rial (100)	75.15	75.10

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6441000, Jeddah.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
King Saud University	Building a science center and a rest house at Al-Ola	12	500	16-6-1982
Jizan Governorate	Building Al-Hakkama governorate headquarters	7 24 16	300	19-6-1982
" "	Building Fawate governorate headquarters	8 24 16	"	" "
" "	Building Beldhat governorate headquarters	9 24 16	"	" "

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON 25TH SHABAN 1402 17TH JUNE 1982

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
2	Falcon Arrow	Alsaad	Loading 2 vessels	16.6.82
3	Saudi Cloud	M.E.S.A.	Mixed Tins Gen. Onions	16.6.82
4	Golden Yonbo	El Hani	General	16.6.82
5	La Diosa	Alsaad	Contrs Tins Fed	16.6.82
6	Corinna	El Hani	Durra	16.6.82
7	Heco Sprinter	Star	General Onions	16.6.82
8	Bronislaw Lachowicz	Atar	Gen. Contrs Leds. MTYs	16.6.82
9	Amstelvoorn	A.A.	Bulk Grain	16.6.82
10	Kehra	A.A.	Sagged Barley	16.6.82
11	Grand Wing	A.E.T.	Gen. Contrs Mail	16.6.82
12	Julia L.	S.C.S.A.	Sagged Barley	16.6.82
13	Amna - I	S.S.M.S.C.	Sagged Food	16.6.82
14	Salem B.	Baoboud	Durra	16.6.82
15	Achilleus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	16.6.82
16	Transocean	S.S.M.S.C.	Timber Kraft P. Moss	16.6.82
17	Silver Rays	S.S.M.S.C.	Sagged Corn Rice	16.6.82
18	Polux	Gulf	Gen. Contrs Timber	16.6.82
19	Agios Nikolaos IV	Star	Tins Steel Timber	16.6.82
20	Konkar Thetis	Alusca	Gen. Contrs Cement	16.6.82
21	Indian Goodwill	Alsaad	Steel General	16.6.82
22	Ibn Al Moalaz	Kanoo	Gen. Contrs	16.6.82
23	Omis	Atar	Gen. Tins Timber	16.6.82
24	Golden Sun	Baoboud	Gen Timber	16.6.82

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENT UP TO 0700 HOURS ON 25.8.1402/17.6.1982 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
1	Elfon Hope	Alsaad	Barley	12.6.82
2	Katerina	Kanoo	Rice	10.6.82
3	Big Orange	S.C.S.A.	General	13.6.82
4	Asia No. 15	SMC	Gen. Contrs	13.6.82
5	Pacific Ocean	Gosaib	General	14.6.82
6	Halla Pilot	Gulf	General	14.6.82
7	Umlaxmi	Gosaib	Rice Gen.	16.6.82
8	Chehad	SEA	General	16.6.82
9	Aegis Fame	Saite	Sagged Rice	16.6.82
10	Kian An	Saite	Sagged Barley	16.6.82
11	Maldiva Promoter	Orri	Plywood Gen.	16.6.82
12	Luke Lu	Gosaib	Gen. Contrs	16.6.82

Books published in English by Tihama.

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● ZAKI MUBARAK: A CRITICAL STUDY BY DR. MAHMUD ALI SHIHABI

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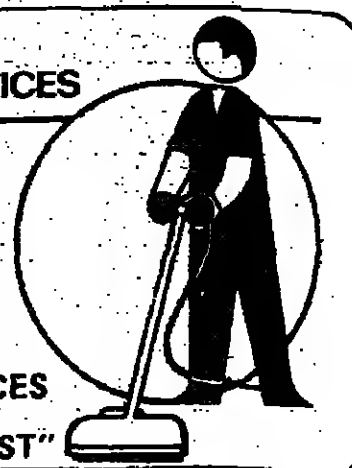
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International

Reagan indicts Soviets at U.N.

Urges deeds, not words, on arms race

UNITED NATIONS, June 17 (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan, ignoring a Soviet challenge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons, accused Soviet leaders Thursday of committing a "record of tyranny" through global aggression and trying to manipulate the peace movement in the West.

In a speech before a special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament, Reagan portrayed the United States as a champion of arms control since World War II, and challenged the Soviets to demonstrate by "deeds, not words" that they are sincere about curbing the arms race.

Reagan accused the Soviets of violating existing arms control agreements and the 1925 Geneva protocol banning use of chemical weapons.

"In the nuclear era, the major powers bear a special responsibility to ease these sources of conflict and refrain from aggression," Reagan said. "That is why we are so deeply concerned by Soviet conduct."

The president spoke before the same forum where Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei

Gromyko drew heavy applause Tuesday with a declaration from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that his country will not use nuclear weapons first in any conflict.

While Reagan did not address that issue in his speech, a senior administration official shrugged off the importance of the Soviet pledge, saying the United States could not base its military planning simply on a declaration from Moscow.

In his speech, Reagan cited a U.S. arms control record that began in 1946 with a proposal to turn control of nuclear weapons and atomic energy over to an international authority, and continues with his recent plan for reducing U.S. and Soviet stockpiles of nuclear warheads.

In perhaps his harshest indictment of Soviet behavior yet, Reagan said the Soviet Union since World War II had amassed a "record of tyranny" by dominating Eastern Europe and erecting the Berlin Wall, taking over Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Afghanistan and orchestrating the military crackdown in Poland.

"Soviet-sponsored guerrillas and terrorists are at work in Central and South America, in Africa, the Middle East, in the Caribbean and in Europe, violating human rights and unnerving the world with violence," Reagan said. "Communist atrocities in Southeast Asia, Afghanistan and elsewhere continue to shock the free world as refugees escape to tell

of their horror."

On nuclear policy, he declared: "The decade of so-called détente witnessed the most massive Soviet buildup of military power in history... While we exercised unilateral restraint, they forged ahead and today possess nuclear and conventional forces far in excess of an adequate deterrent capability."

"Soviet oppression is not limited to the countries they invade. At the very time the Soviet Union is trying to manipulate the peace movement in the West, it is stifling a budding peace movement at home. In Moscow, banners are scuttled, buttons are snatched and demonstrators are arrested when even a few people dare to speak out about their fears."

Reagan said arms agreements bolster peace only when they are kept. "Otherwise we are building a paper castle that will be blown away by the winds of war," he said. "Let me repeat, we need deeds, not words, to convince us of Soviet sincerity should they choose to join us on this path."

Reagan said that for any arms agreement to work, both sides must be able to verify compliance. "Evidence of non-compliance with existing arms control agreements underscores the need to approach negotiations of any new agreements with care," he said.

The president accused the Soviets of violating the Geneva protocol, saying there was



President Ronald Reagan

conclusive evidence that they have provided toxins for use in Laos and Cambodia and are using chemical weapons themselves against rebels in Afghanistan.

The only new initiative in his speech was a call for an international conference on military expenditures that would give an accurate accounting of the resources each country allocates to its armed forces.

Announcing Moscow's promise not to use nuclear weapons first, Gromyko challenged Reagan to accept an "equal, precise and clear obligation" on behalf of the United States.

Only 30 minutes to decide

America updating response to attack

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP) — The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan is improving a plan that would thwart any Soviet attempt to cut off his communications with America's military forces during a crisis, a staff member of the National Security Council said.

"There should be no doubt in the minds of Soviet planners that any attempts to disconnect the national command authorities from control of American weapons in time of crisis will fail," said Thomas C. Reed, a consultant to the NSC who is expected to be officially named Thursday as a special assistant to the president.

White House officials have said privately that the administration is undertaking an effort to correct deficiencies in the American system for responding to an attack.

The former head of the White House military affairs office, Bill Gulley, asserted in a book entitled, *Breaking Cover*, that the president's ability to respond to an attack and give orders to the U.S. military was questionable because of communications and other defects.

For instance, Gulley raised the possibility that the president — having received word that an attack was under way — could be on a helicopter heading for his airborne strategic command post and find himself unable to give orders if White House communications facilities were wiped out.

Reed, in a speech to the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association, said Reagan had given "the highest priority" to creating a plan for a survivable communications link during a crisis. Reed gave a hint of what the plan would cover by spelling out what functions need to be assured.

"The president needs warning," he said. "The warning system must be survivable and it must be able to handle a steady flow of inherently ambiguous data."

"The president also needs a communications post structure that will sort out this stream of information, provide options and provide the means to settle on a plan of action."

He said the national command authorities "must be able to transmit those decisions to the forces with absolute assurance that they

will be received under any and all conditions.

"The president will need time: Time to collect and assimilate information, time to avoid hasty and ill-conceived actions. This makes a survivable and enduring system imperative."

Though serious questions have been raised about the survivability possible in any full-scale nuclear attack, Reed pledged: "The American people should be assured that the presidency, as an institution, can survive."

The maximum response time Reagan would have to a Soviet attack with an intercontinental ballistic missile would be 30 minutes — the length of time it would take the ICBM to reach the United States.

However, submarine-launched missiles

could reach the United States in 10 to 15 minutes.

Reed said the United States believes the Soviet Union "will remain the most formidable threat to U.S. security for some time to come."

"They are most likely to probe for weak spots by means of client states rather than direct armed confrontation, though we cannot rule the latter out."

He predicted that the 1980s "will pose the greatest challenge to our survival and well-being since World War II. Our response to this challenge could result, one way or another, in a fundamentally different East-West relationship by the end of the decade."

If allies face defeat

NATO 'to use N-weapons'

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland, June 17 (Agencies) — NATO Commander Gen. Bernard Rogers said he would recommend use of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe if alliance forces faced defeat in a conventional war.

Gen. Rogers said he thought U.S. political leaders would agree to his request to escalate the fighting from conventional to nuclear in such a situation. He made his remarks at a news conference at the U.S. Naval Academy midway during a three-day NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) symposium on alliance naval power.

His comments Wednesday came a day after Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko read to the United Nations a pledge from President Leonid Brezhnev that Moscow would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. U.S. policy has always been to retain the option of the first use of nuclear weapons as a deterrent to war.

Gen. Rogers, asked if he would escalate a conventional war to a nuclear war, replied: "I would request the use of theater nuclear weapons at a time when I found I could not accomplish my mission conventionally."

He added: "It is up to the political authorities then whether or not those weapons would be released. At this juncture I anticipate they would be," Gen. Rogers said

he thought a first use of medium-range nuclear weapons by either side could escalate very quickly into an intercontinental exchange, but he said he did not think Soviet leaders wanted a nuclear exchange.

The NATO commander said if the United States had adequate conventional strength to beat back a Soviet conventional attack, it would shift to the Soviet Union the decision to withdraw or escalate the fight to a nuclear level.

But Gen. Rogers said: "I just don't believe there is any Soviet leader current or future prepared to expose his people to the destruction that would come from that kind of exchange." He said, however, that President Reagan's \$1.6 billion five-year program to rearm the country was essential to give the United States the military power necessary to deter Moscow from initiating war.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said the organization "stands by its policy that it might use nuclear weapons and use them first — in a conflict with the Soviet Union." Luns said that the best method of discussion was to maintain doubt about whether NATO would use nuclear arms. Luns said the main purpose of nuclear arms was to avoid war.

Compromise sought on Taipei arms

PEKING, June 17 (AP) — Communist China and the United States are drafting a crucial compromise document meant to solve Chinese objections to Washington's arms sales to Nationalist China (Taiwan), diplomatic sources said Thursday.

Details of the document and exact positions have not been disclosed, but both sides are exchanging drafts and discussing the wording of a formula to solve the problem, said the sources who asked not to be identified.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig are closely involved in the process, the sources said.

China's Communist government has angrily objected to U.S. military sales to Taiwan, which Peking considers a breakaway

province. Chinese leaders have strongly hinted they will downgrade U.S. relations unless those sales stop. Talks have been held in Peking since November to reach a compromise.

Taiwan, an island of 18 million people, is governed by the Chinese nationalists who fled the mainland in 1949 when the Communists triumphed in a Civil War.

Diplomatic sources said that in the compromise document, the United States is expected to reaffirm its previously stated position that Taiwan is part of China and U.S. arms sales to the island will eventually end.

But the sources said that in return, the United States is believed to be seeking assurances that China will not use force to reunite Taiwan with the mainland.

Russian hunger striker hospitalized

MOSCOW, June 17 (AP) — A Soviet hunger striker who wants to join his wife in America lost consciousness Thursday on the 38th day of his fast and was rushed to a nearby hospital, family members said.

Yuri Balovlenkov's father said a doctor and ambulance were summoned after the 33-year-old man lost consciousness Thursday morning.

Balovlenkov has said he will refuse to take nutrition unless his wife, the former Elena Kusmenko of Baltimore, Maryland, is allowed to enter the Soviet Union.

U.S. diplomats in Moscow say Mrs. Balovlenkov has applied for a visa, but

received no answer from the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Balovlenkov and five other members of the "Divided Families Group" began to fast on May 1, seeking to pressure the Kremlin into allowing them to join their spouses in the West.

One of them ended his fast after being told to stop by Soviet authorities, and three began eating after being promised permission to emigrate, the fifth, Iosik Kibitsky, was hospitalized and began eating on Tuesday after he began coughing up blood.

Only one of the original hunger strikers has received the Soviet papers he needs to leave.

Woman raider acquitted in Seychelles coup trial

VICTORIA, Seychelles, June 17 (Agencies) — South African Susan Ingles, the only woman among the seven foreigners being tried in connection with last November's aborted coup attempt, was released Thursday and all charges against her dropped.

Earlier, Chief Justice Earle Seaton rejected a defense lawyer's objections and ruled that foreigners can be tried for treason under Seychelles law.

Prosecutor Bernard Rassool said the reason for Mrs. Ingles' release would be explained at a later date. Police officials said the 48-year-old South African would be deported home via Kenya.

Mrs. Ingles, of Hillcrest, Natal, was alleged to have been a member of an advance party for the foiled Nov. 25 coup bid. She had been charged along with fellow countryman Robert Sims with possessing four AK-47 assault rifles and eight loaded magazines.

She also was alleged by authorities to have opened a local bank account with the intention of providing funds for people preparing to overthrow the government. Mrs. Ingles broke into tears when the prosecutor announced in court, "from now, you are free."

However, she was led from the makeshift courtroom in the people's assembly hall by a woman police officer. A police spokesman said Mrs. Ingles would remain in custody until put aboard a Kenya-bound flight on Saturday.

The chief justice was expected to rule Friday on another objection by Nicholas Fairbairn, the British lawyer for five of the remaining defendants who argued that an impartial jury could not be found because of prejudiced news reports.

All but one of the defendants allegedly were part of an advance party for the foiled coup attempt last Nov. 25. The other arrived with the main group of 47 mercenaries led by Col. Michael "Mad Mike" Hoare, police said.

One mercenary was killed at Victoria's Pointe Larue Airport and 45 escaped to South Africa aboard an Air-India jetliner. South African authorities are trying 43 of them on hijack charges.

A United Nations commission, which investigated the incident, concluded that the mercenaries attempted to replace Socialist President France Albert René with his conservative predecessor, James Mancham.

Fairbairn, a former solicitor-general of Scotland, also asserted that the U.N. findings and local press reports prejudiced islanders who would undergo jury selection.

Martin Dolinche, a defendant conducting his own defense, maintained that he and others of the accused gave false testimony to the U.N. investigators. He said they were still being held in solitary confinement at the time and spoke "rubbish" due to lack of sleep.

"I was even told by a member of the commission what to say to suit them," he added. Dolinche and three other defendants are South African. Two are white Zimbabweans and one a Briton.

The maximum sentence for treason is death by hanging.

In rejecting Fairbairn's arguments, Seaton ruled that the treason law applied to the defendants since they placed themselves under the country's legal system when they arrived.

"All of the accused came voluntarily within the jurisdiction of the Republic of the Seychelles with the express or implied permission of its government," the chief justice said.

"They were entitled to the protection of the republic, and for this reason hold a corresponding duty of allegiance so long as they remained within that protection," he said.

Person, whether he be a foreigner or a Seychelles citizen, commits treason when he "levies or prepares to levy war against the state," Seaton added.

The accused are also charged with importing arms of war, which carries a maximum jail sentence of 20 years.

Fairbairn said media coverage before the trial amounted to a gross contempt of court and criticized the United Nations commission of enquiry which visited the islands and interviewed the accused for a report on the attack. He said the U.N. report contained "alleged confessions by each of the defendant and as it would be helpful in any future case that the U.N. should be advised that they cannot take statements from the accused."

In Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, the judge trying the 43 mercenaries after the aborted coup in the Seychelles agreed Wednesday to a request by South Africa's Defense Minister that some evidence should not be heard.

The minister, Gen. Magnus Malan, had submitted an affidavit to Judge Neville James saying evidence from some defendants and witnesses about their involvement in army activities last year could prejudice state security.

Some of the accused have said they took part in the attempted coup against the Seychelles President with the knowledge of the South African authorities.

Defense lawyers last month submitted a South African defense force invoice for the delivery of Soviet-made AK-47 rifles to the house of mercenary leader Mike Hoare, one of the defendants. But the defense force has denied issuing call-up papers to 10 of the accused who are South African Army reservists.

Among those affected by Wednesday's decision are two army reservists originally charged with the mercenaries with hijacking the airliner from the Seychelles to South Africa. Charges against the two men, Theodorus van Huyssteen and Steyn de Wet, were withdrawn at the beginning of the trial three months ago, but they were expected to be called as witnesses.

Gromyko set to meet Haig

WASHINGTON, June 17 (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in New York on Friday for talks likely to focus on superpower differences over nuclear arms and Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

U.S. officials said Wednesday the talks — the third meeting between the two men — might be so extensive as to require a second round Saturday.

Haig is to travel to New York Thursday with President Ronald Reagan, who is due to speak at the United Nations special session on disarmament. Besides the talks with Gromyko, Haig is to confer privately with several other foreign ministers to a busy schedule which might be altered to include a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The State Department said Tuesday there were no plans for such a meeting, but Begin said on arriving in New York Tuesday night he had many subjects to raise with Haig on Friday morning. Last week, Haig declined an invitation to go to Israel for talks on the war in Lebanon, saying the Israelis were being inflexible in refusing to withdrawing their forces.

Begin, who looked weary on his arrival and was testing in New York, also said he expected to see the president during his visit. But the White House said Tuesday plans for such a meeting were tentative.

The prime minister told his cabinet colleagues in a message Wednesday to ignore U.S. hints that the meeting would be canceled unless Israel "behaves" in Lebanon and to do whatever was required "for the sake of the security of Israel."

Haig and Gromyko had been expected to discuss in Geneva earlier this year a date for what the United States calls strategic arms reduction talks (START).

But the administration decided to delay a meeting between the two to show its disapproval of what it said was Moscow's role in the military crackdown in Poland. Under pressure from European allies, however, Reagan announced last month that the talks would begin on June 29 in Geneva, although his call for a one-third cut in U.S. and Soviet nuclear warheads has been criticized by Moscow as unfair.

The State Department gave no agenda for the Haig-Gromyko talks, but officials said the two were likely to discuss a new Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms, as well as Lebanon and the possibility of a summit meeting in the autumn between Reagan and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Diplomatic sources familiar with Soviet affairs predicted Gromyko would want the talks to focus on arms control. They said he was also expected to criticize U.S. failure to put an effective rein on Israel's drive against Palestinian forces in Lebanon.

There was no word on whether Haig would respond to Brezhnev's proposal for a summit meeting this autumn in a neutral country such as Switzerland or Finland. Reagan originally suggested a summit during the U.N. disarmament session in New York, but Moscow said it preferred a later meeting to allow time for better preparation. U.S. officials said Haig would raise with Gromyko the issues of Poland and Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Israeli acts threaten M.E., Turkey says

UNITED NATIONS, June 17 (AP) — Turkey called here for enlargement of the 40-nation Geneva committee on disarmament and bid for membership on it.

Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, at the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, also urged that disarmament negotiators tackle the problem of terrorism supported by smuggling and illicit sales of arms.

And he complained that while talk of international peace went on here, Israel in defiance of international law had invaded Lebanon, "spreading death and destruction."

"The Israeli action endangers the future of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and threatens peace and security in the Middle East and worldwide," Turkmen said.

"As a country situated in the area, we follow with growing concern the grave developments which are taking place south of our borders."

"This session also coincides with a great awareness of the dangers of nuclear war throughout the world," he went on. "The recent demonstrations in different parts of the world have underlined the anguish felt over the possibility that a nuclear exchange might annihilate life and civilization on earth."

At the assembly's first disarmament special session May 23-June 30, 1978, the Geneva disarmament committee dating back to post-war years was enlarged from 30 countries to 40.

Turkmen told the assembly Wednesday: "We are of the opinion that the single multilateral negotiating body, the committee on disarmament, should be further enhanced in order to increase its effectiveness."

"In this context, following the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly by overwhelming majority, the first review of the membership of the committee on disarmament should be completed during this special session. The Turkish delegation will not fail to present concrete proposals. All states have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations."

"Turkey believes that as a militarily significant state, she can bring an important contribution to the work of the committee on disarmament. We intend to ask for an enlargement of the membership which would enable interested states to take full part in the work of the committee and subsequently to request support for our own candidature which has already been submitted to the committee at the end of its last session."

Fear of Brigades stalks Italians

ROME, June 17 (R) — "It was like a Nazi execution," said a bitter police commander after two young policemen had been lured from their patrol car, forced to kneel, and killed with shots in the back of the neck here last week.

The killers' version of the incident was different. A telephone caller said the killings were the latest phase in the "proletarian struggle" waged against the state by Italy's Red Brigades guerrillas. And, in spite of show trials and roundups and the fact that plenty of politicians are ready to pronounce the specter of terror laid to rest, fear of the Brigades still stalks Italy's establishment.

A walk past parliament, its renaissance facade scanned day and night by closed circuit television, is like wandering onto the set of a gangster movie. Tough-looking men stare at passers-by through reflecting sunglasses, sidarms bulging beneath their jackets as they lounge against the cars of senators and deputies.

A submachinegun lies on the back seat of a Communist politician's armored limousine.

Six hurt in Irish blast

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, June 17 (AP) — A bomb exploded in Londonderry Wednesday night, slightly injuring six persons, police reported. A press officer at a police headquarters in Belfast said police were told three bombs had been left in business premises at Ferry Quay Gate in the center of Londonderry by the Irish National Liberation Army.

Its spare magazines stacked in the glove compartment above the two-way radio linked to police headquarters.

Carloads of bodyguards take Sandro Pertini, Italy's 85-year-old president, around one street corner from his flat above the Trevi Fountain to the presidential Quirinale Palace. Like other top targets — politicians, industrialists, the heads of Italy's state agencies — the president moves around in a caecophony of screeching tires and sirens.

But at the back of everyone's mind are the graphic newspaper images of those whose security screens the guerrillas have beaten — slumped in blood behind windshields started by heavy-caliber gunfire. Many commentators say the Brigades may be mauled, but they are not broken.

Waves of arrests this year after a stunningly-successful operation that freed U.S. Brig. Gen. James Dozier have netted some big names. Yet police realize that the guerrilla cell structure has been highly organized during a decade of underground struggle.